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June 13 - a 3 Stars

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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Sisley Huddleston
(Guest Conductor)

Vienna Ends Democratic Rule

Monarchs Go Out of Business

Recovery Can't Now Be Halted

Japanese Prince and Peace

Russia Attacks Stratosphere

Cuts in Pension and in Pay

QUICK march! Left—Right! There's no doubt of the quickness of the march, but of its direction there may be dispute. Of its steadiness, too. Besides, there are those who would cry Left all the time and others who insist on Right, forgetting that it takes Right and Left to make an equilibrium. Thus in Vienna a new municipal constitution is decreed. There are to be no elected representatives, for two-thirds of the citizens are Socialist and would so vote despite Dr. Dollfuss. A burgomaster will be appointed by the Chancellor, and he will be assisted by an advisory board nominated under the title of Wiener Burgerschaft. Meanwhile the Government feels safe enough, after the recent civil strife, to release hundreds of "reds" from concentration camps.

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ELsewhere future monarchs are recognizing that their profession is not too promising, and are abdicating by anticipation. In Sweden there is a rush, almost undignified, to escape from the menace of becoming King. King Gustav V, who himself is known on the tennis courts of the Riviera as Mr. G., is perturbed lest all his grandsons should marry "commoners," and is endeavoring to prevent Prince Bertil from following the precedent set by Princes Lennart and Sigvard. Who in these days—save the Duc de Guise, French Pretender—cares about the dim prospect of a shadowy crown?

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THE irresistible force is now sweeping away the immovable obstacle. So, in effect, says Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors. Of course the obstacle was always amenable to proper treatment, but nobody can now check the tide of industrial recovery. Not even the Government. Prosperity is fool-proof. It will stand four-square against the Brain Trust. That is to say—for while Mr. Sloan is critical of NRA he is not fundamentally hostile—the upward trend may be accelerated or retarded by this or that measure—it cannot be stopped. Words of comfort which ring true.

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FROM Turkey comes the news of what is presumably the last episode in the long Odyssey of Samuel Insull. There may still be a legal struggle, but the apparent intention of the authorities is to surrender the wandering financier. In the flight, the pursuit, the decisions which now sway to this side, now to that, the transitions from power to dependence, from immense affluence to relative poverty, from palace to grimy ship, from grimy ship to dingy hotel, from liberty to custody, there has been something of the pitiful implacability of a Greek tragedy adapted to our modern world.

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PRINCE Fumimaro Konoye, the new President of the House of Peers in Japan, is planning a visit to the United States. Private? Um-m-m! Public? Well . . . There are family reasons—naturally. The Prince has a son in Lawrenceville School (N. J.) who hopes to enter Princeton University. But it is known that the Japanese Foreign Office is striving to create a better atmosphere in which the naval issues can be discussed with the United States. The Ides of March which were fixed for the war between Russia and Japan (how foolish of the experts to prophesy so precisely!) have gone, and now it looks like peace all round. Perhaps it is not so easy, after all, to engineer war?

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THE only Russian "attack" which is likely is on the stratosphere. The Soviet is massing its forces, and wishes to call in experts from other countries, notably Lieutenant-Commander Settle and Professor Piccard, who have spied out the territory. "We are impatient to become masters of the stratosphere as we are masters of the troposphere," says Comrade Pavlov. So a world conference will be called, after the present Russian conference. It is not decided where. Why not in the stratosphere?

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FROM the economy front come varying reports. While the vets have succeeded in preventing pension cuts in the United States, in England a budgetary surplus of $160,000,000 on the financial year is announced—made possible, this unmatched achievement, by drastic curtailment of the pay of civil servants and unemployed, as well as by increased taxation. In France the President, Albert Lebrun, hopes to persuade functionaries and pensioners to submit to parings by voluntarily surrendering 20 per cent of his own salary. Somehow the small-salaried man is not impressed. "Give me 2,000,000 francs a year, and I'll take a 50 per cent slash," he says. In Ireland there's an unhappy realization that one in five of the population draws a pension.

Envoy in Erin

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Wide World

W. W. McDowell

American Minister, Who Recently Arrived in Dublin to Present His Credentials.

Some little stir arose over the new envoy's credentials, since they were presented, not, according to the usual custom, to the Governor-General, representing the King, but to Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the executive council of the Irish Free State. It transpired, however, that Mr. McDowell had been informed that the procedure had the approval of the King.

Unified Police Plan Gets Tame Support At Boston Hearing

Attitude of Advocates Simmers Down to Better Enforcement

The much heralded legislative hearing on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's police unification bill opened today with advocates of the measure in such a spirit of compromise that it did not appear they were sponsoring any one single measure.

In fact, each supporter made it clear that all that he asked was that an improved system of police enforcement finally emerge from the hopper of discussion. So ready were the advocates of the measure to give ground that members of the joint committee on the judiciary, before which the hearing is being held, found that they had nothing to fire at.

Gardiner auditorium, the largest hearing chamber in the State House, was filled to capacity. Eminent people, including educators, business men, politicians and social workers, were scattered throughout the audience. More than 10,000 cards indorsing some form of police legislation were presented to the committee.

The proponents themselves, as the hearing developed, receded from many provisions of the original bill. Prof. Frank L. Simpson, chairman of the special crime commission, proposed that the provision giving the commissioner of public safety power to take control in robberies, murder, armed robbery and other violent crimes should be restricted. He suggested that the provision be narrowed to allow the commissioner power to assume control only in matters dealing with armed robbery, for only here, according to him, is the need for instant pursuit entirely dependent upon coördination of efforts.

"We insist on no specific bill," said Mr. William J. Keville, chairman of the Citizens Committee for Public Safety, "nor upon any particular clauses of any bill. We do urge and earnestly appeal for the object, not the means."

Dr. Simpson sounded a probably more realistic note when he urged extreme moderation and deliberation in reforming existing police facilities. It is better, he said, to progress a step at a time, in a matter touching so deeply existing political principle. Dr. Simpson would prefer to coördinate and improve existing methods and machinery rather than introduce a thoroughly new system.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, commissioner of public safety, representing the Governor, briefly discussed factors that have made police reform necessary. The manner in which the criminal, by use of the auto, organization, and new lethal weapons has outstripped the enforcement agencies make it imperative, he said, that the public takes steps to renovize its police systems.

He then contended in a highly conciliatory manner for certain essentials that should be embodied in any bill drawn. They were: a centralized system of control for the handling of crimes of violence throughout the State, a police training school; a separate bureau of identification, accessible to all forces in the State; coördination and amplification of the detective work and state-wide introduction of the teletype and radio.

Soviet Has Quit Dictatorship, Envoy Affirms

Troyanovsky Says Full Democracy Is Operating at Moscow

Fascist Traits Denied

Ambassador Repudiates the Charge That Soviet Is Turning Capitalist

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2 (AP)—Russia's government was described as "full democracy" by Mr. Alexander A. Troyanovsky, the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, in an interview here today.

"We do not believe that democracy is dead," said the Ambassador, who is here to deliver an address before the Foreign Policy Association.

"We do not consider Mr. Stalin as a dictator, he continued. "He has more influence than others because he is the ablest mind in Russia. He, however, is controlled by the party."

The Ambassador said the Russian system differs entirely from the dictatorships of Italy and Germany. "We do not proclaim obedience to a person," he asserted. "We are not obliged to obey Mr. Stalin, no matter what he orders."

Informed that many Americans believed Russia was striking a compromise betwen capitalism and Communism, Mr. Troyanovsky said:

"There is no compromise with capitalism in Russia. We do not believe that our system should be based on a full equality. He who works more, gets more, but we do not have private ownership of our productive equipment."

Russia believes, he said, that the present international situation in Europe is "more tense than it was in 1914."

"Of course," he said, "we do not want to be involved, and we want to avoid war, but the circumstances will determine our conduct."

The Ambassador said that Russia's second five-year plan is progressing more satisfactorily than the first one. "We are going along better because we have had more experience," he asserted.

Mr. Troyanovsky scouted the idea that war between Russia and Japan is imminent. He admitted that his country is building a double-track railroad to the Manchurian border, "so that we will be strong enough that our neighbors will not be anxious to attack us."

Mansfield Halts Ax-Swinging To Discuss Economy

The first real indication that Mayor Mansfield of Boston is planning to slow up on his discharge of employees came today. At the noon press meeting, he said he had called into conference the advisory committee of the Boston Municipal Clerks' Association to discuss ways and means of making economies without cutting the employees' pay roll.

Among the economy plans to be discussed this afternoon are payless furloughs, the stagger plan and the one-week-on and one-week-off policy. The proposed one-week-off-in-four, suggested by Mr. William P. Hickey, traffic commissioner, also is under contemplation.

Mr. John P. Ego, president of the association, revealed that the meeting was solicited by the organization itself. The advisory committee hopes to prevail upon the Mayor to stop his discharge program and adopt some more equitable means of economizing. Several alternatives to discharge of employees will come up for consideration. The association, with 325 members, has representatives from nearly all departments of city government. The advisory committee will review its discussions with the Mayor at the annual meeting of the association tomorrow night.

The Mayor announced he would hold the first preliminary meeting of large taxpayers preparatory to the gigantic drive to collect $19,000,000 in unpaid taxes on Thursday.

The Mayor made it clear that the drive would compel only those persons who can to pay their taxes.

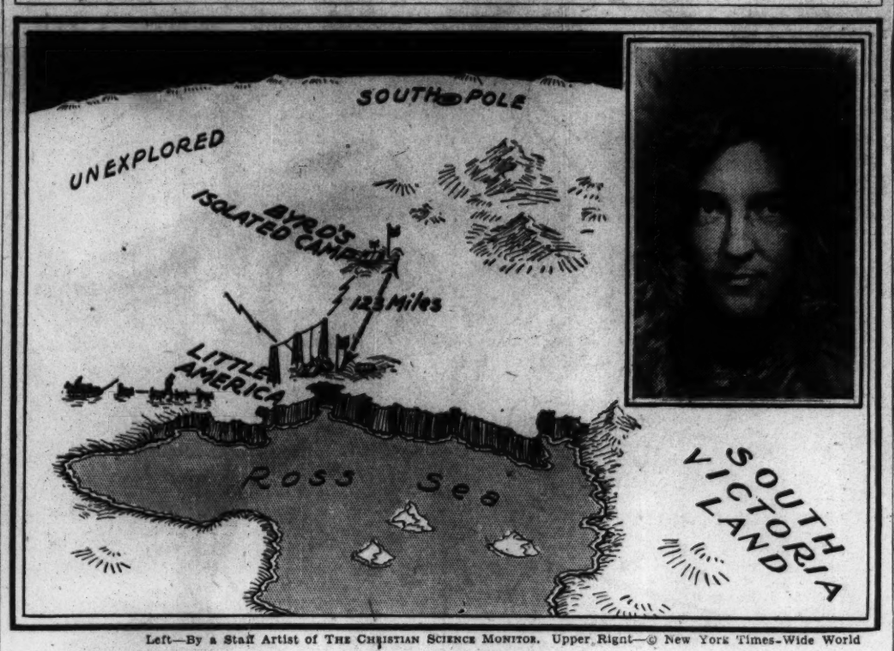
Speaking over WNAC in his weekly broadcast Monday Mayor Mansfield emphatically declared he is not disturbed by the "frenzied criticism of persons whose opposition is obviously political," adding that he has not "yet received any criticism of any kind from a taxpayer."

Concerning his "political critics," Mr. Mansfield declared "they may wake and find that the taxpayer who wants to reduce taxes is a more powerful factor in their political lives than public employees whose only object is to hang onto their jobs at full pay and at full time regardless of the consequences to the city."

The Mayor declared that he is not the man firing the employees, although he is the indirect cause. He explained that he sets the budget limits of the departments and the department heads are delegated to do the necessary economizing to meet that limit.

The Mayor said that department heads have been asked to discharge all purely political appointees whose services are absolutely unnecessary. Regarding other employees, the departments chiefs have been asked to work out equitable plans by which economies can be effected without necessity of discharges.

No Gilded Cage for Byrd in Frozen South



Left—By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Right—© New York Times-Wide World

The Admiral Digs In

Left—Map-Drawing to Show Isolated Camp, 123 Miles South of Little America, Where Byrd Plans to Stay Put for the Next Seven Months. Right—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Himself.

Byrd Commences That Long Vigil In Lonely Shack

Antarctic Meteorological Data to Be Gathered in Solo Study

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, April 2 (AP)—(Via Mackay Radio)—With the temperature at 60 degrees below zero, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd was off today on a seven-month solo study of weather in the antarctic.

"All is well," he reported in a radio message assuring the main camp that he had settled himself "as comfortably as could be expected" in his little one-room shack 123 miles south of Little America.

The tractor party which hauled supplies to this world's southernmost weather observation post started the return trip Saturday, leaving Admiral Byrd alone.

The leader minimized the hazards of his lonely existence.

"The winter night is a period of tranquillity of a sort you will never achieve in civilization," he said.

Admiral Byrd said he expected to keep busy maintaining a continuous meteorological record and doing much writing in the now almost completely snow-covered hut.

Has to Go It Alone

Admiral Byrd's decision to winter alone at the advance base had been known to the expedition for some time. It was intended originally that the advance base would house two or three men, but the difficulties of advancing heavy loads across the barrier, especially this late in the season, made it too hazardous to transport stores and equipment for more than one man.

Admiral Byrd recognized the hazards in a lone existence and was anxious to accept them. Physically and psychologically he felt himself especially qualified, and besides, he was keenly interested in the mental problem involved in solitude so complete. He has with him books, phono-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Recovery on Its Way Back Like an Irresistible Force, General Motors Head Says

Cannot Be Stopped, He Says, Unless Emergency Arises to Hinder It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Recovery is on the way, according to Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation. He declares in the report of 1933 that the improvement will continue unless upset by some unusual circumstances.

Mr. Sloan adds that the rate of improvement may be accelerated or retarded by governmental influences but that the general trend will not be affected. An industrial recovery, he says, is an "irresistible force."

In discussing the NRA Mr. Sloan says:

"First, whatever evolution may bring about with respect to the National Recovery Act, one thing is absolutely certain—its labor provisions, contained in Section 7-A, must be clarified or there is the certainty of industrial strife, the equal of which this country has not yet seen, and just at a time when there is a foundation for hope of recovery from the economic depression.

"Every fair-minded person should be in favor, from a social and an economic standpoint, of a minimum wage; of the elimination of child labor; of a gradual shortening of the hours of labor. Unfortunately, behind all this, as the result of an interpretation which attempts to carry the weight of an edict of law, appears to be looming the specter of the greatest monopoly that ever existed in any country in the world—the closed shop.

"Second, if industrial coöperation within any industry is to be permitted, reducing in whole or in part the competitive influence, ultimately affecting the price to the consumer, it is highly essential that the arrangement, whatever form it may

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Byrd in a Nutshell

REAR Admiral Richard E. Byrd has embarked on one of the most significant one-man expeditions yet recorded in four centuries of polar exploration—seven months or more of human isolation in the dark and frozen solitude of the South.

Here are some salient facts about the undertaking:

Encamped in a shack, 123 miles south of "republic" of Little America on Ross shelf ice.

The shack is specially-insulated wooden structure, 13 feet long, 9 feet wide, 7 feet high, furnished with folding bunk, folding chairs, table, radio, books, oil stove with long, crooked pipe radiating heat and carrying off fumes.

Overhanging compartment at front of shack contains stores, forms vestibule for tunnels to caches in ice containing fuel and food as safeguard against fire, greatest hazard of Polar party.

Shack is sunk in ice up to level of roof. Tunnel gives access to out-of-doors. Oil pressure lamp provides light. Gasoline motor generates electricity for radio.

Daily routine: keep annemometer (instrument for measuring velocity of wind) and other meteorological instruments free from drifting snow and heavy rime; keep rime clear of generator; cooking; keep quarters "ship shape"; observe weather instruments periodically; record findings; contact main winter party by radio; read; write; rest. The Admiral will be able to stretch his legs outside, wind and weather permitting.

Darkness and wind are greatest hazards to travel during winter night. Wind velocity up to 150 miles an hour has been recorded in antarctic. Scott expedition's Cape Crozier party had narrow escape in winter darkness and blizzard with temperature 80 degrees below zero.

Ice barrier on which camp is located has sea frontage of 400 miles. Barrier height ranges from 20 to 150 feet. Antarctic ice cap is mile thick in places. Ross shelf is fed by glaciers from Queen Maud and Queen Alexandra ranges. Two outstanding glaciers are Beardmore and Axel Heiberg. Movement of ice from head of Beardmore to Ross Sea estimated as 1200-year drift.

Average altitude of antarctic ice cap, 6000 feet. Average elevation polar plateau, 11,000 feet above sea level. Ninety-nine per cent of continent never free from ice.

Nearest permanent outpost of human habitation is in vicinity of Cape Horn, 2000 miles north. Argentine Government maintains meteorological station on South Georgia, but personnel changed every year.

Admiral Byrd had hoped to establish weather base nearer polar plateau, where increased altitude produces greater extremes in wind and weather. During Sir Ernest Shackleton's nearly successful dash to pole, summer weather conditions on plateau produced temperatures more than 40 degrees below zero and winds up to velocity of 90 miles an hour.

10 P. C. Increases Appear Standard

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, N. Y., April 2

THE Bigelow-Sanford and Mohawk Carpet Companies today increased up to 10 per cent the wages of piece workers and those working on hourly rate. The increase affects 10,000 workers here and in Thompsonville, Conn.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2 (AP)—An agreement whereby 700 members of the Cleveland Typographical Union employed in commercial and job printing shops will receive a 10 per cent increase in pay, while their work week is reduced from 40 to 36 hours, was announced today.

Insull Arrested By Turkish Police For United States

Extradition Treaty Is Ratified by Turkey—Greek Lawyers to Act

ISTANBUL, Turk., April 2 (AP)—Samuel Insull Sr. was arrested today at his hotel by Turkish police.

He had already been in virtual custody, since he was under surveillance of Turkish authorities while in the hotel.

The actual arrest was made on instructions from the Government which gave its order at the request of United States authorities. It was reported that Greek lawyers will arrive tomorrow from Athens to assist Insull in carrying on his fight against extradition.

The Turkish National Assembly today ratified an extradition treaty with the United States, thus clearing the way for return of Samuel Insull to Chicago.

The Turkish Government brought Insull ashore from his floating refuge yesterday and then decided to hand him over to the United States.

Meeting at Ankara, the Cabinet voted to surrender the fugitive to American authorities, after an Istanbul court had decided his offenses were not of a political or military nature.

Still fighting to the last ditch, the former Chicago utilities magnate protested vehemently against the action.

Despite assertions by Insull and his lawyers that they would resist by force efforts to make him leave his little chartered vessel, the Maiotis, Insull came quietly to the court.

In a tiny room near the famous St. Sofia Mosque a packed audience heard the Third Penal Court proceed swiftly with its business, identifying the fugitive and then, in short order, announcing its decision.

There were only two points for the court to clear away for the Government to grant America's request for Insull's surrender.

The three-judge tribunal decided the former utilities tsar is an American citizen and that the crime of which he is accused "is a common crime," thereby dismissing two possible barriers to extradition as stated in the penal code—that the accused must not be Turkish and must not be charged with a political or military offense.

A delicate international situation had been caused by the Insull problem. Turkey had found itself between the alternatives of offending the United States on the one hand and its recent friend and former enemy, Greece, on the other.

Farley and Flynn Accused of Using CWA for Politics

Postmaster-General and New York Secretary of State Said to Have Advanced Recovery Party With CWA Funds

Report Is the Result of an Inquiry On Complaints of Irregularities

Agents Declare Protégés of Leaders in Recovery Party Had First Call on Jobs While Politically Friendless Needy Went Begging

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—Political favoritism through the use of federal funds, worthy of the "best traditions" of Tammany Hall from which it sprang, was practiced on behalf of the Recovery Party sponsored by Postmaster-General James A. Farley and Mr. Edward J. Flynn, New York Secretary of State and dispenser of federal patronage in this territory, according to agents who have been investigating the operation of the Civil Works Administration in New York City.

Their report is today in the hands of Col. Walter A. De Lamater, Civil Works Administrator here, who refused to confirm or deny statements in City Hall quarters charging that Recovery Party leaders who backed the candidacy of Mr. Joseph V. McKee for Mayor last fall are seeking to take over control of the Democratic machine in New York City, by playing politics with CWA funds.

The report has been referred by Colonel De Lamater to his immediate superior, Mr. Frederick I. Daniels, civil works executive director for the State, it was said at his offices today, and is the result of an inquiry set under way by the LaGuardia Fusion Mayoralty following the receipt of many complaints of "irregularities" in the functioning of the relief works bureau. One of the methods charged to pack and placement files was that certain employees returned after closing time to shift to the head of the application pile the name of persons having "the right backers."

Other Needy Went Begging

The allegations that protégés of leaders in the Recovery Party movement had open sesame to civil works jobs and were afforded this benefit on a grand scale while needy, but politically friendless, persons went begging come rather late for punitive action, since this phase of federal relief terminated on Saturday and today became a part of the local relief plan through a new works division in the Department of Public Welfare.

The charges allege that placements were made not by the local civil works administration, but by state officials and that the actual agency was the national reëmployment service through which persons in the Farley-Flynn group had an easy time placing their supporters.

On the list, purported to have benefited signally, is Hartman, Sheridan, Tekulsky and Pecora, the law firm of Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, candidate for New York County District Attorney on the Recovery Party ticket and counsel to the Senate Committee investigating Wall Street, and of Mr. Thomas I. Sheridan, one-time State Senator and McKee campaign manager. This firm was said to have had no less than 150 jobs allotted to it, allegedly working through Mr. Lew Ross, office manager of the Democratic State Committee.

The political contact man of the firm was said to be Mr. Phil Warren, who is quoted at some length in the report in such statements as:

Took Care of Their Own

"If they are needy cases, what difference does it make that we got them their jobs? We have hundreds of members of the Recovery Party coming to see us and we try to help them. You can bet that as long as people need work we will take care of our party members."

Mr. Warren was also quoted as saying that the late Mr. Travis H. Whitney, appointed CWA administrator by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, but who passed on in February, "turned us down cold, but there is more than one way of working a trick."

This frank way of speaking apparently was won by the assurance of the investigator that his reason for calling was to make sure there was no discrimination against Democrats.

Other reported beneficiaries of the scheme were Mr. Frank J. Sinnott, Brooklyn Postmaster and one of the leadership triumvirate of Kings County, and a list of district leaders which ranges all five of the city's boroughs and is conspicuously the roster of the Farley-Flynn "reform" forces.

Church Leaders Demand Inquiry Into Legion Lobby

Congressional Action Is Sought by Protestants and Jews in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—Fifty-one leaders in Protestant and Jewish religious faiths here are today demanding that Congress conduct an investigtaion of the activities of the American Legion lobby as a step toward safeguarding American democracy from pressure by highly organized minorities "seeking their own advantage at the expense of the country as a whole."

The statement, which scores the American Legion for its lobbying activities that induced Congress to override President Roosevelt's veto of the Independent Offices bill, thus endangering his economy program, is signed by the Rt. Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Episcopal Bishop of Long Island; the Rt. Rev. Francis J. McConnell, Bishop of the New York area of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Riverside Church, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Union Theological Seminary; Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Rabbi Samuel H. Goldenson, of the Congregation Emanu-El; Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, of the Central Synagogue and many other men prominent in Protestant and Jewish religious activities.

Rallying to the support of Dr. W. Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, who criticized the American Legion lobby in a sermon on March 19, the signers of the statement assert that:

"The lobbyist activities of the Legion during the last week in opposition to this sound policy of the President have been fresh evidence of the need for such a warning as Dr. Bowie gave."

"We fully share his conviction that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Spain Orders Troops To Occupy Moor Area

MADRID, April 2 (AP)—The Government today ordered an armed occupation of the Ismi region of Spanish Morocco, after receiving reports that the Moors were still waging a campaign against the French in that isolated section.

The section borders Rio de Oro and French Morocco and was used as a rendezvous by the famous "Blue Sultan," Merebbi Rebbo, and his brother for their operations against the French.

Merebbi recently surrendered to a Spanish garrison at Cape Juby and asked protection as a political exile. But his brother is reported to be still active against the French upon the remote Spanish possession on the African coast facing the Canary Islands, at present not occupied by a Spanish garrison.

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Things Present

The passing show in Washington is pleasantly appraised in "An Intimate Message From Washington" each Monday on the Editorial page.

"Ginger, Teresa and the Heroes" on the Children's page looks like a rousing story of play-life in England.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage graces the Daily Features page.

You have read or seen "Little Women," so you will be interested in the apprenticeship of the author, as related on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and a four-column layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

CWA Yields Up Office As New 3-Fold System Takes Over Relief Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2—Today marked an important turning point in the Administration's unemployment relief policy.

The new three-fold program designed to start city breadlines, poverty-stricken farmers and stranded industrial groups on a new road to self-sufficiency was quietly launched. At the same time the civilian conservation corps, beginning its second year, was definitely accepted as a successful experiment.

With the winter emergency now decreasing, the Administration has

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Unrelated 'News Breaks' Keep Washington Up to the Mark; Securities Bill in Spotlight

Faces Sharp Attack From Chamber of Commerce, but Likely to Stand—Mrs. Roosevelt Admits Interest in 'Red Plot' Controversy

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2—In the absence of President Roosevelt and of any new developments along the scandal front there was nothing to "center" the news output of the capital today. Instead of one big event to which others subordinate themselves, the day produced several equally important but quite unrelated "news breaks."

Beginning with the attack of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the new securities exchange bill, they covered an unusually broad field, ending up with Mrs. Roosevelt's frank admission that she had read and been amused by the Dr. Wirt's "Red plot" controversy.

In between the Senate began debate on whether it should confess its mistake in overriding the President's vote on the Independent Offices Appropriation bill by providing additional taxes to make up the $228,000,000 which it voted in new veterans' benefits and federal pay cut removals.

Earlier in the day the Senate joined the House in paying respectful tribute to the memory of the one man in Congress who had a continuous service record of 33 years and who had served both President Wilson and President Roosevelt as chairman of the House Rules Committee, Representative Edward W. Pou of North Carolina.

★ ★ ★

Securities Act: Though Representative Sam Rayburn (D.) of Texas, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, admitted today that minor changes in the Securities Act might be pushed through, he locked horns directly with a forceful committee report from the United States Chamber of Commerce, attacking the act. No general revision, he insisted, would be permitted. Securities sales, he said, are being held up by lack of a market.

The Chamber of Commerce, however, went on record with one of the most moderately-phrased and weighty criticisms to date of the regulatory legislation. It concluded that the act was "prohibitory to normal financial transactions."

The report, which went to business leaders all over the country, insists that refinancing for capital goods industry must come through long-term investment, if recovery is to make progress and that precisely these loans are prevented by the Securities Act.

"The civil liabilities are so extreme that prudent men hesitate or are unwilling to subject themselves to the risks which would be involved in a public issue of securities," it is concluded. Moreover, claim the chamber investigators, the act is in reality considerably more severe than the British Companies Act, to which it is often compared.

Specific amendments recommended are: Reduction of period of liability under 10 years; limitation of underwriting liability to original underwriters; provision for defense in the case of majority stockholders; suits under the act to be limited to the federal courts; making payment of costs in nuisance suits fall on the plaintiff.

★ ★ ★

Postal vs. Western: For many years Postal Telegraph Company has tried to break into Western Union's firm grip on the telegraphic business of the country with only limited success. Through "exclusive contracts" Western Union has kept them off railroad rights of way and barred railroad station facilities. Despite injection of new vigor into Postal during recent years it still trails behind.

Therefore when the NRA opened hearings at last on a proposed code for the telegraph communications industry it provided a new opportunity for Postal to demand from the Government one of two things: (a) fair competition, or (b) the right to merge. Only by such methods, according to Postal's counsel and vice-president, Mr. Howard L. Kern, could the communications companies reemploy discharged employees and fulfill in all respects the purposes of the Recovery Act.

Mr. Kern did ask for fair competition in a lengthy address detailing Western Union's alleged unfair practices which, he held, were damaging to the public. He wanted a code which would cover exclusive contracts, prices, and other practices. But no such code is in the offing. Western Union, with its lion's share of the business and exclusive contracts, is quite content. The only code it will approve provides a mere schedule of wages and hours and a reiteration of the Recovery Act. In fact, its president, Mr. R. B. White, announced Western Union would be quite satisfied to go along without any code—they had no complaints, he said.

Italy Frees 132 Prisoners

ROME, April 2 (AP)—Liberty has been given 132 political prisoners within the last few days. An official Italian communiqué telling of their release did not give the reason for the action, but it was reported those released had written letters asking for freedom and promising not to interfere in the further activities of the Administration.

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Another Hasty Retreat

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sharon Bank Gets Townsmen to Use Paint and Hammer

'Clean Up—Paint—Fix Up' Aids Property Values and Gives Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., April 2—The cooperative bank in this town, which is becoming to be regarded as something like an experimental station in the home financing field, is learning some pertinent facts. As the officers of the bank swing into action in an aggressive campaign to paint and repair the town homes it begins to see that the obstacles in their path are not nearly as fearsome and difficult as public opinion would seem to make them.

According to Mr. William B. Brigham, a director of the Sharon Coöperative Bank, the two big boulders on the path are apathy on the part of small contractors and artisans and failure of the banks to lead the drive on the depression.

Helps Local Builders

Therefore, Mr. Brigham says, the Sharon bank in working out their plan for recovery in the local building field, is aggressively attacking both problems.

The bank's directors are working out a campaign of their own, taking a personal part in the drive by approaching those home owners who should repair and paint. They are pointing out to them that with financial backing assured, it is their duty to the community, and to their own property to repair now. It i also pointing out that it is to their interest to bring property up to par while the opportunity is at hand.

Mr. Brigham declares that during the boom years in the building trades from 1920 to 1929 the contractor lost what salesmanship he might ever have had. He was kept busy explaining why he could not do the required job at the appointed time. This has been carried over into the depression years.

All Must Pull Together

Recovery will not come, Mr. Brigham continues, unless everyone concerned gets behind the drive. In line with this belief the Sharon directors are therefore lining up the local artisans and welding them into a cooperative unit of the rocovery army.

They are to be instructed in a plan of aggressive action. Each one of them has on his list the names of house owners whose property needs repairs and improvements. These artisans are being told that they must do their part. They must approach these owners and sell them the idea of doing that work now. The artisan has an unanswerable argument to present to the home owner when he turns and points to the bank with its outstretched hand of financial assistance.

The bank directors believe also that it is up to them to set a good example. Therefore they have started work on their own quarters. Repair and refinishing work that has waited years is now being started. Much needed offices are being added and the furnishings brought up to date. The officers of the bank, when asking the town to clean up, are going to present a clean face as they deliver their argument.

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Religious Leaders Criticize Legion

(Continued from Page 1)

it is contrary to sound public policy to vote payments to men who are not known to have received any disability in line of duty. We heartily agree that generous provision should be made for those who were incapacitated in war service and for the widows and dependents of those who lost their lives. But to grant special benefits to others is to do an injustice to those who have real instead of alleged claims upon the generosity of the nation.

"For the fourth time during its short life, the Legion lobby has enabled a minority group to override the veto of a President standing for the interests of the whole nation.

"We feel that the situation is serious enough to warrant a congressional investigation of the activities of the Legion lobby. No greater danger confronts American democracy than that arising from the pressure exerted by highly organized minorities seeking their own advantage at the expense of the country as a whole."

Quite apart from the political aspects of the question, the statement declares that it is "a spiritual tragedy" that an organization formed to further unselfish patriotism should "fall so far from its lofty purpose" as to seek special favors for undeserving persons.

Boston Cargo Doubled By Alert Pier Officers

Yesterday the steamship Kwanto Maru glided suavely into Commonwealth Pier at Boston. From beneath her sea-washed decks came forth a varied cargo of text and reference books printed in Chinese for the Chinese department at Harvard University, safety matches, toys, wool, fishing nets, straw fans and delicacies characteristic of the Far East. Thus the vessel landed its scheduled 200 tons of freight.

But alert Commonwealth Pier officials who had had a peek into the steamer's well-filled holds had other ideas. Here was an opportunity to increase Boston's port business. They hurried about and contacted various consignees of so-called "optional cargo."

Again the booms squeaked. This time 300 tons were removed. Today the Kwanto Maru sailed for southern ports with lighter keel. The longshoremen watched her wake with higher hopes.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with slight temperature change tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly above 45 degrees; moderate southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in the extreme west portion tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	49	New Orleans	60	80
Bermuda	68	74	New York	48	64
Chicago	38	52	Norfolk, Va.	60	76
Denver	30	68	Philadelphia	52	62
Helena, Mont.	30	48	St. Louis	54	68
Jacksonville	62	86	St. Paul	36	38
Kansas City	54	66	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	54	76
Miami, Fla.	76	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 2.
B—Maximum April 1.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:46 p. m., Tuesday 12:58 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:39 p. m.

Community Interest Urged by Parkhurst To Aid Port of Boston

Immediate need for greater community interest in the Port of Boston was emphasized today by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, upon his return from an inspection tour of several southern ports.

Community interest in the small port of Richmond, Va., which is the navigation head of the St. James River, is so keen, Mr. Parkhurst reports, that a citizens' committee recently prompted the city to appropriate $225,000 for building additional warehouse and dock space.

The Port of Boston is ideally situated to care for thousands of dollars worth of new business. The public must be awakened, however, Mr. Parkhurst declared, that the port needs money to fight the one stumblingblock of greatly increased exports and imports—rates.

"If citizens would back a campaign for funds to fight so-called rate cases and support a drive to put Boston part rates on an equal basis with other ports we would see Boston as one of the most prosperous ports in the country," Mr. Parkhurst asserted.

China Likes U. S. Planes

Ninety per cent of the 200 airplanes purchased by residents of China last year were imported from the United States.

Boston Budgeter Backs Abolition Of Tax Limit

To speed provision of funds for Boston municipal government departments, Mr. Charles J. Fox, Boston budget commissioner, today favored abolition of the Boston tax limit, speaking before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance at the State House.

The tax limit tax, which Mr. Fox opposed as a representative of Mayor Mansfield, is a statutory provision under which the Legislature fixes the amount the city may spend for municipal purposes. Last year a law to operate only one year set an appropriation limit. This year there is an appropriation bill before the Legislature to provide outlays under it rather than under the old tax limit.

Mr. Fox said adoption of the budget is delayed three or four months by the tax limit, thus hindering city departments from speedily beginning their work. The budget commissioner also pointed out that because Boston assessments will begin on Jan. 1 instead of April 1 in 1935, an early budget will be necessary.

Mr. Fox declared that opposition to the tax-limit statute includes Mr. James M. Curley, Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, and Mr. Andrew J. Peters, all former Boston Mayors; Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, former Representative and present Boston City Councilor, and Senator Henry Parkman.

Mr. R. A. Cutter, representing the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, declared that upon the shoulders of the Mayor should rest the full responsibility for the financial conduct of city affairs. The Mayor should be given a free hand, so that he may stand or fall on his accomplishment record, he said. Mr. Cutter favored a budget consisting of the amount of income expected, as well as the proposed expenditures.

Mr. Claude L. Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, opposed abolition of the tax limit, which, he said, might be all right during Mayor Mansfield's administration, but might be different under his successors.

Farley and Flynn Face NRA Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

abandoned the costly CWA and is embarking on a program in which the money spent as far as possible will increase the productive resources of the unemployed and eventually take many of them off the relief rolls.

Ten months ago when Mr. Harry L. Hopkins assumed the job of Federal Relief Administrator, he said, "I begin with the premise that relief is bad." But up till now the emergency has been so great that he has had no alternative but to accept direct relief and work relief as the only means of keeping the unemployed from starving.

Beginning today, relief dispensing will be a more deliberate process. Every move will be judged on the basis of the contribution it can make toward ultimate self-sufficiency of the unemployed. The new policy makes a differentiation between urban and rural relief that was never made before and each man's need will be investigated by social workers before he receives any money.

Approximately half of the 4,000,000 formerly employed on civil works began today to work on relief jobs under the new "works division" of the federal relief administration. States will share expenses with the Federal Government in providing these jobs. Some of the remaining 2,000,000 former members of the CWA are finding jobs in the seasonal pick-up of industry and public works. Those who do not find jobs and have no other means of support will be taken care of by direct relief grants temporarily.

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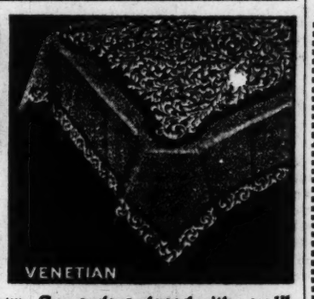

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Those Monitor readers who are strangers to England and want to know about the beautiful and historic places to see—perhaps those places just off "the beaten track"—and the best means of reaching them, all within a limited time, will find just such a friend in the attendant at the Information Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor (Telephone Temple Bar 1364).

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Bottom of Congress Barrel Comes Into Sight as Urgent Part of Program Nears End

Possible Adjournment Expected About Mid-May but May Last Into Hot Weather—Possible Move for Bonus Payment May Hinder

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2—About six weeks from today the first batch of forecasts by political observers as to when Congress will adjourn will be coming home to roost.

There is, of course, some talk of adjournment in April but nobody takes that early date very seriously. Still others, more pessimistic about the legislative situation, feel that a balky Congress may stay in session well into the hot weather of June, or even July. But the bulk of opinion seems to center around the middle of May as the logical point for bringing to a conclusion the second great legislative phase of the New Deal.

Congress is a good deal like a carpenter building a house and from the point of view of this comparison, the legislative structure is today in a far state of advancement, with only a few additional beams and laths to be installed before the new family can move in. To be exact, there are only two "must" jobs left, the new tax bill, and the new tariff bill: All the rest of the program of unfinished bills might be likened to the external adornments, like grading, terracing, putting up the radio mast and the like, which will make the structure more artistically satisfying, and useful but are not absolutely essential.

Wall Street Behaving

The Administration wants to get its stock market regulation bill enacted, but it can get along very well if it isn't. This is particularly true since Wall Street is behaving itself very well so long as the threat of this bill is suspended over its head: and when the mere threat is having such a salutary effect, many congressmen ask why they should hurry up and pass the disputed bill at this session at all?

Then again there are a number of little messes of plaster and bricks lying around the yard of the new legislative house, which ought to be removed: one of them is the air-mail controversy, and another relates to the sugar question, which ought to be cleared up for good and all. The Administration is going to do what it can to shovel these unsightly controversies out of the way, but if Congress balks it will not be greatly disturbed. People manage to live in houses with oddities like that in the garden.

Other matters in the list of desired, but not primary bills are the communications bill; anti-crime legislation; the bill providing credit for small industries; the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill and the Wagner labor bill.

Tax Bill Next for Senate

Mr. Roosevelt—the architect of the legislative house—is away just now, and the carpenters are loafing a bit and taking a little time off, too. This week some time they are going to tackle the big new tax bill in the Senate which has already passed the House.

The House proposed to increase receipts from taxes by $258,000,000; the Senate Finance Committee wants to raise this sum to $330,000,000. If the congressional "carpenters" really get down to business they ought to reach an agreement in about a week.

Then comes the real task. That is the new tariff bill, which got through the House 274 to 111 last week, and gives Mr. Roosevelt big discretionary power in negotiating new tariff deals with other countries. The Republicans have a lot of speeches to make on this subject, for purposes of record. The congressional election lies ahead next fall, and they want plenty of denunciations to carry to the industrial leaders as evidence that the Republican Party is still protecting American industry.

Such denunciations are good in filling up campaign chests. Even so, in the final analysis, the Republican minority is so small in the Senate that, despite desperate efforts and dilatory tactics, eventual passage of the bill seems inevitable.

Cloud of the Bonus

There is consequently only one little cloud on the legislative horizon today, no bigger than a man's hand. That is the soldier's bonus. The overriding of the President's veto on increased veterans' compensation has encouraged the professional veterans in Congress to a new attempt to secure immediate cash payment of $2,400,000,000 for the bonus. Such a bill might make real trouble for the Administration; in the present temper of Congress it might very well pass though the Senate has gone on record once against it. Again, silver agitation is another field in which the legislative carpenters might decide to change the architect's original blueprints.

But as it stands today, the congressional workers are fairly well pleased with their edifice. Every big appropriation bill has passed—an unusual record for this time of year. There is, too, the motive of the forthcoming election to hurry Congress through the rest of its work.

Britain Achieves Budget Surplus By Heroic Policy

Gain of £38,897,728 on Budget Restores Credit to Pre-Crash Level

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 2—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government has set an appetizing dish before Britain for Easter in the shape of a £38,897,728 surplus in the United Kingdom budget for the year ended last Saturday. The surplus is the direct outcome of the heroic policy of retrenchment and increased taxation consistently pursued by the National Government during the 2½ years it has been in office.

United Kingdom credit, however, has been restored to the position it occupied prior to the financial crisis of 1931. Moreover, the surplus reflects the improved customs revenue and enhanced Post Office earnings. This points indisputably to a betterment in business generally, though the distance still to be climbed to reach pre-slump prosperity remains stupendous.

The restoration of financial stability has been more than achieved, but the price paid has been terrific. Britain is facing a dual handicap in world trade. Increased taxation has sent up its manufacturing costs, as measured in sterling. The deflationary effect of state retrenchment has placed the United Kingdom manufacturer at a further disadvantage compared with competitors in numerous countries, including the United States, where more adventurous methods of commodity price raising have been adopted.

Even the London Times today, in warmly eulogizing the achievement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, admits that the present high taxes "seriously interfere with enterprise and with business and materially lower the standard of living of the taxpayer."

The London Times has here touched the crux of the situation. It is that Britain cannot continue to feed its teeming industrial population unless it can turn out manufactured goods at prices that the world at large is prepared to pay. Manchester and Birmingham are being hard pressed in this respect at present, even by Japan. The budget surplus is now eagerly looked to as one way out in this respect.

Another way is seen in the possibilities of increased world trade from the simultaneous recovery of the United States. The consent just given by the House of Representatives to President Roosevelt's proposals for international commercial agreements is regarded here as most hopeful. With Britain and America both on the upgrade, it is felt that a general restoration of world prosperity will eventually follow.

Roosevelt at Helm In Tricky Waters

MIAMI, Fla., April 2 (AP)—Refreshed by a week-end in the tropical seas, President Roosevelt kept close contact with national affairs today as he continued his fishing cruise.

Lieut. Carlton McGaluy in a naval amphibian was over the Bahama waters today with a pouch from White House headquarters at the Miami Biltmore Hotel here.

Mr. Roosevelt was helping to guide the yacht Nourmahal over the treacherous waters of Stranger Cay Channel.

Yesterday off Rocky Point of Great Abaco Island, the President as commander in chief of the American military force, conducted the Easter service.

Mr. Arthur Mullen Jr. of Nebraska, who served with Mr. Raymond Moley in the State Department, is visiting Miami with the presidential party.

He was transferred last week from the State Department and is now an assistant to Mr. George Peek, special foreign trade adviser to President Roosevelt.

Spain Settles Down After Zaragoza Strike

MADRID, April 2 (AP)—With the revolutionary general strike at Zaragoza ended, Spain has settled down after a period of excitement and unrest.

Hundreds of thousands of persons participated in the picturesque Good Friday processions and only scattered incidents were reported to the Ministry of Interior.

Honored for Flight Around the Globe

Wide World

Anne Lindbergh and Dr. Grosvenor
The Hubbard Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society Goes to a Woman for the First Time.

Anne Lindbergh Accepts Medal For Her Share in Air Flights

Colonel Looks On, but Declines to Share Spotlight as National Geographic Society Presents His Wife With Prized Trophy

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The National Geographical Society bestowed upon Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh its highest honor, the Hubbard Medal, for her share in her husband's aerial surveys.

Colonel Lindbergh, arriving hatless as usual though it was raining, left the spotlight all to Anne. He respectfully declined to appear in the photographs. He politely refused a proffered chair at the presentation ceremonies. He stood, instead, against a pillar at the back of the hall.

Only Colonel Lindbergh, Anne's mother, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, and the trustees, officers and staff of the society were permitted to see the young woman receive the medal from Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, who was in her late father's class at Amherst.

"Our society has watched with especial admiration what you, Mrs. Lindbergh, have dared and achieved in the few short years since you made your first flight in Mexico," Dr. Grosvenor told her. "By hard, persistent work you mastered the intricate problems of aerial navigation and radio communication from airplanes.

"By venturing as copilot and radio operator on long flights across unmarked regions with Colonel Lindbergh, you encouraged millions of people to appreciate that air travel can be safe, comfortable and enchanting. You have demonstrated that your distinguished husband is also a peerless teacher of the art."

He then gave her the medal, on which was inscribed: "In recognition of your courageous and skillful work as copilot and radio operator during 40,000 miles of flight, over five continents and many seas."

Anne Lindbergh, first woman ever to receive it, smiled and bowed.

That's all the delighted crowd expected of her, for they all knew she had been so shy about getting that medal she had requested "no public."

She waited for the applause to die down and then said:

"I want to tell you how very deeply, how very sincerely, I appreciate this. I really feel I have not made any contribution to geography. Instead the contribution of others has helped us. All our work, all our flights have been based on maps such as the Geographical Society makes. I do thank you very much."

They then called for her husband, he took his place beside her, and they shook hands with the entire assemblage.

Chief Justice Hughes was first to congratulate Mrs. Lindbergh.

Tea followed.

Shift of Naval Fleet Starts Eastward Trek

LOS ANGELES, April 2 (AP)—Enough people to populate a city—some 20,000 women and children—are packing this week for "emigrating" across the country, by train, bus, auto and some by steamship.

This remarkable exodus from San Diego, Los Angeles and the beach cities of southern California is the result of the departure of the United States fleet next Monday to the east coast. Aboard the 113 ships of the navy will be some 35,000 men, who will be away for many months, long enough to urge the majority of families to follow. Naval officers point out that this is the first time that such a large naval force has made a coast-to-coast movement of this character.

Noted Artists and Writers On Guggenheim 1934 List

Monitor's Far Eastern Correspondent One of Forty to Win Fellowships for Outstanding Work From Famous New York Foundation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—Forty American scholars and artists have received awards from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for further work in their various fields, according to the 1934 list of fellowships made public by Mr. Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the organization, today.

Six artists, nine writers, two composers of music, two workers in the arts of the theater and 21 scholars are recipients of the awards this year.

Miss Angna Enters, dance mime of New York, who has won an award, will go to Greece to study ancient Greek art forms to gather materials for re-creating ancient Greek dances and mimes on her programs. The other award for work in the arts of the theater went to Mr. Charles Norris Houghton.

Mr. William Henry Chamberlin, The Christian Science Monitor's Moscow correspondent for the last 10 years, and who has been named the Monitor's chief representative in the Far East, has been granted a renewal of his fellowship, granted him in order that he might write a history of the Russian Revolution from the downfall of Tsarism in March, 1917, to the adoption of the New Economic Policy in March, 1921.

Novelists Honored

Fellowships for literary work were granted to Mr. Conrad Aiken, poet and novelist; Miss Kay Boyle, author of prose and poetical works; Mr. Albert Halper, novelist; Mr. Alexander Laing, author; Mr. George Milburn, author, and Mr. Isidor Schneider, author. Grants were renewed for two novelists who won fellowships a year ago. They are Mr. Leonard Ehrlich and Mr. Younghill Kang, a native Korean permanently resident in the United States who holds a post as instructor in English at New York University.

The two composers who won fellowships are Mr. William Grant Still and Prof. Douglas Moore, of Columbia University, whose orchestra piece "Pageant of P. T. Barnum" is widely known.

Artists who have won fellowships are Miss Peggy Bacon, Mr. Frank Mechau, Mr. Francis Criss, Miss Rosella Hartman and Mr. Maurice Glickman. Mr. Howard Cook, who is now engaged on a mural painting in Springfield, Mass., under the Public Works of Art project, has been granted a second fellowship to enable him to carry on work in the United States.

Award Goes to Scholars

The scholars who have won awards are Dr. Michael Heidelberger, associate professor of biological chemistry at Columbia University, who will carry on researches at the University of Upsala, Sweden; Mr. Arthur Loveridge, now in Kenya on a fellowship, who has received a further grant; Dr. Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts of the Minnesota Historical Society, the only woman scholar to win an award this year; Dr. Fulmer Mood, who received a renewed fellowship; Dr. Lowell J. Ragatz, associate professor of history at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., who won a second grant; Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, who will also continue on a renewed grant; Dr. Douglas Bush, professor of English at the University of Minnesota; Dr. Howard F. Lowry, professor of English at the College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio; Mr. Sterling Dow, of Harvard University and the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece; Dr. Geoffroy Atkinson, professor of Romance languages, Amherst College.

Dr. Rudolf M. Riefstahl, lecturer on fine arts at New York University; Dr. Ernest Nagel, instructor in philosophy at Columbia University; Dr. Robert B. Brode, professor of physics at the University of California; Dr. Frank H. Spedding, instructor of chemistry at the University of California; Dr. Francis William Bergstrom, assistant professor of chemistry at Stanford University, Calif.; Dr. Kenneth T. Bainbridge, assistant professor of physics at Harvard University; Dr. Arnold Dresden, professor of mathematics, Swarthmore College; Dr. Harold Kirby Jr., associate professor of zoölogy at the University of California; Dr. George Oswald Burr, associate professor of botany at the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Allan Lyle Graffiin, instructor in anatomy at Harvard University.

California Fruit Men Anxious About Tariff

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Farmers throughout California are looking anxiously toward Washington these days because tariff revisions loom fully as large on the local agricultural horizon as do problems of irrigation or pest control.

California always has been a protectionist state, raising its specialty crops largely behind tariff walls, the lack of which would permit the winds of foreign competition to tear out many a pretty orchard by its highly pedigreed roots.

The sugar beet producers of California, who form the second largest state group in that industry, are especially concerned with a quota problem now under discussion in Washington, and which they feel threatens to curtail their crop.

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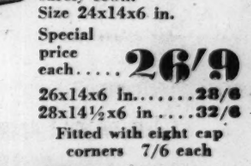

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Miss Perkins Gets Labor's Support In Wood 'Revolt'

Boston Leaders Take Side of Secretary in Battle Over Resignation

Administration of the United States Department of Labor by Miss Frances Perkins, according to local representatives of organized labor, has been entirely satisfactory. Representatives of industry, on the other hand, are not at all enthusiastic about Miss Perkins. They indicate that perhaps she is "too theoretical" and not "practical" enough.

Even these manufacturers, however, are not openly critical and refuse to go as far as Mr. Charles G. Wood, who says Miss Perkins has "fallen down on the job."

Mr. Wood, whose home is in Concord, Mass., is today the center of a controversy over his severance of relations with the Department of Labor. He announced yesterday that he had resigned as "Commissioner of Conciliation" of the United States Department of Labor, and noted that in his letter of resignation he had rebuked Miss Perkins for permitting "avowed enemies of our government to enjoy the same privileges as those legally granted to labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Asked to Resign

The Department of Labor, however, declares that Mr. Wood, who had served as "a minor employee in the Department of Labor," was asked to resign over a month ago. He was employed as one of 30 conciliators adjusting labor disputes, they said.

Mr. Wood was associated in the settlement of the Boston Elevated strike in 1912 and has been active in such work in this region for many years.

His letter of resignation further charges Miss Perkins with failing to exercise her authority in acting as mediator in labor disputes, and with forcing the President to do her work.

The incident brings into the spotlight an important labor issue. It is whether Communist and radical labor organizations have the same rights in the United States as the so-called "loyal" organizations such as the A. F. of L., the railroad brotherhoods and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Liberal Trend

There is no doubt that the Department of Labor under Miss Perkins has been far more liberal toward the radical Labor organizations than it was under her predecessors who took a more conservative view.

In Washington it is indicated that the A. F. of L. represents a sort of middle course, Left in tendency, but opposed to radicals such as Communists.

Miss Perkins believes that under the NRA all Labor has equal rights and deserves equal protection from the Department of Labor. This position was also taken by President Roosevelt in his recent automobile strike settlement.

Naturally Mr. Wood, who was one of the leading sleuths in digging up material for Representaive Hamilton Fish of New York during the latter's famed congressional investigation into the "Red Menace" in the United States, finds himself out of sympathy with his new chief's impartial attitude.

And also, perhaps naturally, employers find themselves a little lukewarm toward a liberal program.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"SWEET BELLS JANGLED" (Plymouth). Jane Cowl in a new play, opening tonight at 8:30.

"MY MARYLAND" (Shubert). Sigmund Romberg's famous play based on the story of Barbara Frietchie, in a new revival with good singing, costumes and settings. 8:30.

"THE DARK TOWER" (Hollis). Mystery. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—Katherine Hepburn in "Spitfire." Also Dorothy Stone in a musical entertainment. "Look for the Silver Lining," and a Walt Disney colored cartoon. "Lullaby." 10 a. m., 12:16, 2:03, 4:19, 6:06, 8:22, 10:09.

BOSTON—"I Like It That Way," with Gloria Stuart. On the stage, Billy Rose's "Sweet and Low" revue. A colorful entertainment with music, dancing and comedy. Cast headed by Clark and McCullough. 10:15 a. m., 1:38, 4:44, 7:44, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—Lanny Ross makes his debut on the screen in "Melody in Spring"—but Charlie Ruggles and Mary Boland are the real stars in this very cheerful entertainment. On the stage Roxy and his Gang revive memories of early radio broadcasts. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40.

FINE ARTS—"Poil de Carotte." A sensitively produced film depicting the emotions of a freckle-faced boy, disliked by his mother and misunderstood by his father. French with English titles. 1:05, 3:28, 5:50, 7:35, 9:55.

ORPHEUM — Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

STATE—Norma Shearer in "Riptide." 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Come on Marines," with Richard Arlen and Roscoe Karns. Party of marines rescue damsels in distress—shipwrecked on a jungle shore. Fenway at 1:24, 3:56, 6:28, 9. Paramount at 10:32 a. m., 1:03, 3:36, 6:09, 8:42.

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

UPTOWN—Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore in "Carolina." Edward Everett Horton and Edna May Oliver in "The Poor Rich." 1, 3:58, 6:50, 9:45.

Opera

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY (Boston Opera House). Aida. 8.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Illustrated lecture on "Life in Palestine," by J. Raymond Chadwick. Following dinner at 3 Joy Street, at 6:15.

TOMORROW

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB Annual exhibition of winter photography. Open from noon until April 28th.

PRESIDENTS' CLUB—Annual luncheon. Guest speaker, Rt. Rev. Granville Gaylord Bennett. Music. Reception at 12:30. Luncheon at 1. Hotel Kenmore.

Y. W. C. A.—"New Books," talk by Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, 6. Vagabond Camp Reunion, 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Enjoyment of Design," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Guest speaker at regular luncheon. Edson B. Smith, financial writer. Subject, "The Industrial Outlook." Hotel Statler, 12:30.

CWA ART EXHIBIT—The work of artists employed under the CWA will be shown in the M. I. T. Architectural Department at 491 Boylston Street. Exhibit opens on Tuesday from 2 to 5, and each day thereafter until April 10th.

'Wet' Report Seeks Open Liquor Sales In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., April 2 (AP)—The special State liquor study commission submitted a "wet" report to Gov. John G. Winant March 30 and left to him responsibility for initiating legislative action to revamp existing prohibitory State laws.

The majority report of the commission provided for: state-owned and operated package stores; sale by the glass of liquor in hotels with meals; local option provision for communities; creation of a controlling board of three members with salaries at $5000; prohibition of liquor advertising except under commission rules; revision of laws to permit liquor manufacture; sale by druggists for medicinal use by prescription, and permission for state residents to bring in liquor from outside the state for personal use.

There were four minority reports. One of them favored retention of the present dry laws with no changes, and another said the majority proposals would "aggravate evils and increase consumption of liquor."

Market for Exports Just Barely Scratched

"Foreign markets have barely been scratched by American commerce," said Mr. Carl Buschmann in a talk at the Twentieth Century Club March 31. Mr. Buschmann believes that the cure for depression is better international understanding and freer exchange of commodities between nations.

"Our national relief measures can only bring temporary relief," he said, "unless they are followed up by industry and commerce in the development of a great export trade." The strength of America, he feels, lies in its wonderful facilities for mass production. But these facilities are useless unless they can be made to benefit the rest of the world. Great industries must have a great market.

Because of his own close contact with African commerce, Mr. Buschmann is especially interested in developing the market for American goods which he knows exists there. In that continent, he said, are 140,000,000 prospective customers for New England industries, and in the Port of Boston is found the ideal link between this demand and source of supply. The talk was illustrated by colored lantern slides showing the development taking place now in West, Central and East Africa.

Lumber Orders Increase

SEATTLE, Wash., April 2 (AP)—Reports from 1349 lumber mills showed that production decreased but orders increased for the week ended March 24. Orders totaled 213,897,000 feet, compared with 206,332,000 for the previous week. Production dropped from 210,329,000 feet to 203,899,000. Shipments were 186,275,000 feet, compared with 180,006,000 for the previous week.

Moriarty Refuses To Resign His Job At Mayor's Behest

There's Mutiny Afoot at City Hall, Led by Councilor Norton

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the refusal of Mr. James T. Moriarty, commissioner of school buildings, to accede to Mayor Mansfield's demand that he resign, the Mayor's reform program is running into hard sledding.

Swiftly within the last few weeks opposition to Mayor Mansfield has solidified to such a degree that a showdown is imminent. Against the Mayor's program of furloughs, suspensions, and discharges are arrayed many old-line politicians, who regard this procedure as the most dangerous possible.

The outcome of the struggle now foreshadowed may determine whether Boston will tug itself clear of traditional influences or be swept back into the old channel. The future of Boston for years to come is possibly being determined in this single issue.

Mr. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, yesterday declared Mayor Mansfield is trying to inject politics into the school building department by asking him to resign his unpaid position.

Writes a Letter

In a letter to the Mayor, Mr. Moriarty said, "My term of office as commissioner does not expire until December, 1935, and I propose to hold that position until the expiration of my term, unless I am removed by the Almighty or by proper legal method. In so far as I am able, I propose that the spirit and intent of the 1929 legislation shall continue and prevail and that domination by City Hall shall not be permitted. I therefore can not and will not accede to you request that I tender you my resignation. To do so would result in making a political football of the office of commissioner of school buildings."

Mr. Moriarty's outburst follows a week of political mutiny as a result of Mayor Mansfield's economy program. The climax came when Mr. Clement A. Norton, City Councillor, called upon the "four wise men of the Mansfield administration" to stop the Mayor's discharge of low-wage earners at City Hall, or "quit politics."

The four wise men were Mr. John W. McCormack and Mr. John Douglass, both Representatives of Congress; Mr. Joseph J. Mulhern, former State Senator, and Mr. John F. Fitzgerald, former Boston Mayor. Councilor Norton has threatened political reprisal unless the four stop Mr. Mansfield.

Representatives McCormack and Douglass are seeking reëlection this fall. Mr. Mulhern is seeking the Democratic nomination as district attorney for Suffolk County. Thus Councilor Norton's blast is particularly directed against them.

Complications

Mansfield opponents believe that the Representatives cannot back down. They must stop the discharge program in order to assure reëlection. But apparently Mr. McCormack and Mr. Douglass do not take this threat seriously, but regards it as an effort of men politically desperate. Already they have reiterated their support of the Mayor.

Mr. McCormack, however, did declare that it would be a splendid idea if Mayor Mansfield could see his way clear to discontinue the discharging or laying-off of permanent city employees, pending the results of the announced tax drive.

Mr. Douglass said "Mayor Mansfield is a thoroughly honest and able man who is doing his best to give Boston an able administration."

Mr. Norton is not the only office holder who has delivered blasts against the Mayor. The State House reverberated with attacks from State Senators William F. Madden and Joseph A. Langone last week. Senator Madden asked for an investigation of the discharge program, while Senator Langone filed a bill for abolition of the present position of auditor and substitution of a comptroller.

The political opposition which daily looms larger before Mayor Mansfield may be caused directly by his policy of fulfilling his campaign promises. Those politicians who joined the Mansfield ranks during the campaign may have believed that their candidate would not go through with his promises of economy. When they found that he was following the 1934 practice of keeping these promises, they decided it was time to do a little opposing.

This week at City Hall is expected to be full of fireworks. Councilor Norton, with two other councilors, Joseph J. McGrath and Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr., have demanded that the Mayor meet them and face their inquisition concerning his economy program.

In the City Council meeting this afternoon a storm of protest against the Mayor is expected to break, led by the same Mr. Norton.

Bullet, Yes! Skunk, No! Springfield Police Say

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2 (AP)—For perhaps the first time in its history the local police department refused to respond to an emergency call for help March 30. The appeal came from a family in a fashionable residential section of the city and said that the house was besieged by a skunk that had taken possession of the back yard.

The sergeant who received the telephone call for aid canvassed the headquarters building in a search for volunteers to go to the rescue of the beleaguered family. There were a number of officers at hand who at various times in the past have proved their willingness to face gunmen's bullets unflinchingly, but not one came forward to do battle with Br'er Polecat.

Award Not Posthumous

Mr. Guy E. Skinner of Aberdeen, Wash., has received a medal awarded him 35 years ago for his part in the battle on the Barbag River in the Philippines in 1899.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1280kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Popular pianist...	Yankee Singers....	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Dance music; talk	The Cosmopolitans	Glee Club concert..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	"Frank Merriwell"	"Jack Armstrong".	Soprano soloist....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	'Bunkhouse Songs'	White's Scrap Book	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	United States Army	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	band concert.....	skits; music.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Events; speaker...	Local dance music.	CBS dance music..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Popular program...	Happy Minstrel....	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Hollywood stars...	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	Billy Batchelor....	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	Music by Gershwin...	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air..	Finance talk.....
7:45	Nature League.....	The Goldbergs.....	Beake Carter, news	Organ recital.....
8:00	NBC String Sym-	Network dramatic	CBS soloists; orch.	String ensemble...
8:15	phony concert,	sketch	Edwin C. Hill.....	Keyb'rd Fantasies.
8:30	Frank Black, con-	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby; Mills	College and Home.
8:45	ductor	Daly's Orchestra..	Brothers; orch...	Institute talk.....
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle;	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra .	tenor soloist.....	chorus; orch.....	Organ recital.....
9:30	Durrell Quartet.....	Ship of Joy, with	Rapee Orch.; stage	Local dance music.
9:45	Local dance music....	Hugh B. Dobbs..	stars; soloist.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Springfield Kiwanis..	Gene Arnold; solo-	Fabien Sevitzky &	Wayne King and
10:15	Club chorus.....	ists; orchestra...	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Local dance music...	Nat. Forum; talk,	NRA speaker.....	Evan Evans; con-
10:45	Three Blue Notes....	J. W. Wadsworth.	Reports; music....	cert orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; sports talk .	Forecasts; talk....	Yankee News Serv-	CBS dance music..
11:15	News; Poet Prince...	News; dance music	ice; Charles	Local dance music.
11:30	Midnight Frolic, pop-	William Scotti and	Davis's Orchestra	Sign off.....
11:45	ular variety program	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, Current Questions Before Congress, Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; readings; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: "Public Utility Rates," William H. McMasters.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album: half hour program of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy F. Harrison, conductor; pianist.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WEEI, "Prehistoric Game Trails," Carl Clausen, explorer.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, Boston School Committee presents "Radio Course in Correct English."
6:00 WBZ, New York Newspaper Women's Club program: speakers.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Progress in Pennsylvania," Advisory Council speakers.
8:00 WAAB, Charles Dennee's "Half Hour With the World's Composers."
8:30 WBZ, Lois Bennett, soprano; Conrad Thibault, baritone; choir; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Victor McLaglen, Dorothy Dell, guest soloists.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dorothy Gish; Ray Perkins; Gale Page; Harold Stokes's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Rudolph Friml's "The Vagabond King," with Gladys Swarthout, Theodore Webb and Frank McIntyre; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Waking Up

The public may expect soon to witness the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League shake itself awake and spring back into action. It has been taking a one-eye-closed siesta in the pleasant sunshine of certain prior achievements. But passage of the Veterans' Bill (independent offices supply bill) over the President's veto has injected a cold nip in the air—and the siesta is broken. The organized minority of veterans has rushed the unorganized majority of the general public and made at least a field goal.

On the scrimmage line is needed another organized minority—and the Economy League is limbering up on the side lines.

* * *

Hence the public may expect an industrious radio and pamphleteering campaign against restoring salaries and veterans' compensation. The eight Massachusetts representatives who overrode the President's veto will be boiled in epithets and threats of reprisals. Congressmen Tinkham and Luce, who, despite their G. O. P. stripes, voted with the President for economy, will be extolled for their transcendental statesmanship.

* * *

But How, Gentlemen, How?

The public will probably be more excited against replenishing the veterans' pocketbooks than against restoring salaries. The veterans' lobby has lost much public support—but restoration of incomes does not seem so henious.

The public well may ask—"Why should the Government impose demands for higher wages on the coal, steel and motor industries while pinching the living standards of its own employees?"

The important question is how the salary restorations will be financed. If new taxes are graduated against big incomes, the public may decide it is an equitable arrangement, despite shriekings of the economy groups.

* * *

And when it is said that the economy league has been sleeping with one eye closed, it means conversely that one eye has been open. The league's statistical department has prepared studies for use in putting different units of government on an economical basis; it has rolled its open eye longingly at the school furnaces and chalk boxes, wincing every time a shovel of coal goes on the fire or a student splits an infinitive with a new piece of chalk. The wincing does not imply sympathy for the infinitive.

* * *

May Be the Reason

But latest of all—this league is believed by some insiders to have insinuated its "fine Italian hand" into the drafting of the police bill. If this be so, we may be assured that one of the dominating motives back of this drive for Governor Ely's police unification bill is economy. The public is going to be much more willing, however, to give up home rule and break with other traditions of police enforcement for a war against criminals than for the salvation of dividends.

And, perhaps, that is why the economy issue has been subordinated as this measure is talked up to the public.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Mild Winter Unlocks Yellowstone Door Early

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—The automobile route for tourist travel to Yellowstone Park is open two months ahead of the usual time.

Generally, May 30 marks the final clearing of heavy snows in the 200-mile approach to the park on the highway from Salt Lake City, but the unusually mild winter and light snows this year opened it April 1.

Vermont Millions Flow With the Sap When Banks Thaw

$50,000,000 in Frozen Deposits Are Released by State Bank Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 2—More than $50,000,000 worth of frozen deposits in Vermont state banks thawed out today and started flowing into the pockets of depositors, workers, farmers, and shopkeepers.

The money, tied up in 50 state banks which have operated on a restricted basis since the bank holiday a year ago, was released by the lifting of these restrictions on order of Mr. Robert C. Clark, state bank commissioner. The amount frozen for 13 months represented about 50 per cent of the total of savings deposits in all state banks.

This news means, Mr. Clark points out, not only that the State will return to normal banking conditions, but that it will be in an even better-than-normal condition. The strength of the State's banking machine is now backed up, he declares, by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. All deposits up to $2500 are guaranteed by the Government.

Vermont banks were admitted to this federal insurance plan, Mr. Clark explains, after the Reconstruction Finance Corporation invested between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 in their recapitalization.

When the bank holiday cloud lifted in March last year three Vermont state banks remained closed under the supervision of conservators. The remaining 49 were allowed to operate with withdrawals restricted in most cases to 50 per cent. One of the closed banks soon reopened, and the two still under conservators are expected to be doing business again within a short time.

Taking stock of its position, now that the storm is about over, Vermont finds itself the possessor of what is believed to be a record. Not one state bank has been liquidated—that is permanently closed. Prior to the holiday Vermont, Rhode Island and Delaware were declared to be the only states which had not suffered the liquidation of at least one bank. Since then Rhode Island and Delaware both have had one closing chalked up against them. Vermont thus remains practically alone in its glory.

Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, in expressing his gratification at the turn of events, today urged that holders of preferred stock in the reopened banks hold it as a sound investment.

Georgia Full of Justice

An official survey shows there are about 2000 judicial tribunals in Georgia, including courts held by justices of the peace.

Four Boys Arrested At Burlington, Mass., Confess to Robberies

Four frightened boys, captured at gunpoint in a stolen car at Burlington, Mass., March 30, faced police lineup the next day. The boys confessed to a career of crime in more than a score of armed robberies.

The brief excitement of banditry behind them, they faced state detectives showing strain and despondency.

All of them are known to the police, most of them having records. The oldest of the four, Edward McArdle, is only 23 years old. He is the ringleader and has served at Concord Reformatory. James Tait is 22 years old, with a wife and two small children at home. The remaining two, Raymond Cote and Harold Hutchings, are still in their teens. They give the impression of being irresponsible boys, lacking in education and balance rather than hardened criminals.

There is something pathetic in their boast that they have "never hurt anyone" during any of their jobs.

All boys who have been led to believe that crime pays should have had the opportunity to see the four at police headquarters this morning. If their brief career of crime paid, the boys certainly bore no evidence of it. All were dressed in soiled overalls. All were marked with the stamp of poverty.

Facing the witnesses who came to headquarters to identify them the boys showed their nervousness. The excitement was over. The brief illusion of profit and adventure had faded and left only the final reality, arrest and the punishment that must follow. Four more definite proofs that crime does not pay.

No Report Card Plan Wins Newton Praise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., April 2—Newton school children's approval of the new system that does away with report cards is unanimous.

Marks no longer are given out in elementary or junior high school grades.

But how do parents receive the innovation? The school committee has just found out.

Letters were mailed 9126 parents. Personal visits or written replies to school authorities were made by 2555. Only 165 expressed displeasure, while 2390 approved the plan.

Argentine 6 P. C. Bonds

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Bank of New York, as fiscal agents, are notifying holders of Argentine Government external 6 per cent bonds, issue of Oct. 1, 1925, that $268,040 is available for sinking fund purchases of bonds tendered before May 2. Cash of $144,423 is also available for purchase of Argentine 6s, issue of Oct. 1, 1926.

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First of Four Articles

By Horace Flather
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—The South African farmer plows a stubborn furrow, but his hard-won fruits figure more prominently in the country's trade account than its glittering gold and diamonds.

South Africans contend that in no country in the world, where farming is pursued on a large scale, does it call for more patience, endurance and determination. South Africa is not a first-class farming country. It is too dry and much of its soil is poor, being deficient in phosphates and other plant food. Even if he is energetic, industrious and indefatigable, the husbandman does not always make a success of farming. An incompetent farmer easily deteriorates into a "poor white," for there is little or no demand for white labor on South African farms.

"At the same time"—to use the words of a prominent South African farmer—"there is no country on earth where the truly tenacious and competent farmer experiences more solid satisfaction and gratification in connection with his stern, relentless nature. The farmer who makes good in South Africa has the satisfaction of knowing without any shadow of doubt that he is not a weakling."

In the Union today there are approximately 100,000 farms occupied by Europeans. They cover 200,000,000 acres. Some of them are model undertakings in every respect and compare with the best in the world, but the great majority are poorly cultivated and not well managed. Few of the farmers are really progressive. Agriculturally most of South Africa is still eighteenth-century, and in many parts of the country intensive farming on modern lines is entirely unknown.

Although the soil has been cultivated by white men for three centuries, the results obtained from it still compare unfavorably with those attained in other countries. Lack of water is one of the greatest handicaps. The rainfall is small and irregular—the average over the whole country is only 19 inches—and what little water there is suffers preventable losses which threaten the country with serious dangers. Happily this problem is being tackled in earnest by the Coalition Government.

Immigration has been on an almost negligible scale. The difficulties facing the newcomer are great. Strenuous efforts have been made by the 1820 Settlers' Association to attract British immigrants with capital, but although the settlers who have come out to South Africa under the aegis of this organization have been of a high standard their numbers have been all too few.

Capital Essential

Capital, of course, is absolutely essential and, combined with this, more than the average amount of grit and intelligence. South African farming bristles with problems and the only man who has any real chance of making a success of it is he who makes a special study of his particular farm, the variety and quality of its soils, the climatic conditions of his district and so forth and then confines himself to those crops and classes of stock which he knows to be most suitable. Even then he will achieve success only if he has sufficient capital in reserve to tide him over the seasons of drought which periodically visit nearly every part of the hinterland.

Considerable tracts of South Africa are arid and semi-arid, and the country lacks large stretches of arable land within those areas in which there are good rainfall conditions. Approximately 3,000,000 acres will eventually be under irrigation but the average yield per acre is relatively small. In great stretches of the drier areas pastoral farming dominates the farmers' activity.

"The important menaces to the permanent settlement of the arid and semi-arid areas," says Prof. H. D. Leppan, of the Transvaal University College, "are erosion and alkali. Both are insidious in their progress, but disastrous in their ultimate effects if unchecked. The farmer immigrant, because of the low prices of land in these drier regions, is often induced to farm there. Frequently because of his inexperience of general farming, conditions of the country chosen and particularly of the hazardous nature of farming in most of the arid and semi-arid regions, he fails. The legislator, the immigrant farmer and many others in both the United States and South America would be well served by the classification of land as practiced in Australia."

Becomes Importing Nation

Yet, despite all the disadvantages of farming in South Africa, agriculture is the real backbone of the country's economic life and much of the treasure flowing from the gold and diamond mines into the coffers of the state has been devoted to strengthening it. One of the effects of this policy is that in the last 10 years, with regard to a number of agricultural products, South Africa has changed from a predominantly importing to an exporting country.

The total annual value of agricultural produce is estimated at from £60,000,000 to £70,000,000, which is actually in excess of the total value of the mining products.

Wool is South Africa's principal farm product. There are more than 43,000,000 woolled sheep in the union and 5,000,000 other sheep. The value of wool exported annually has been as high as £17,117,948 (in 1927). Owing to the fall in prices, however, it is considerably below that today, although there has been no decrease in the quantity of wool exported. The quality has been improving during the last few years, due no doubt to some extent to the importation over a number of years of high standard rams from Australia.

The principal wheat-growing area is in the Cape Province, although wheat is also grown in those parts of the Orange Free State, the Transvaal and Natal where a good supply of water is available during the winter months. The normal yield is about 2,250,000 bags, of which the Cape produces 1,750,000. The average an acre is below that of Australia and the United States and less than a third of that of New Zealand, but the grain is of excellent quality. Maize is one of South Africa's greatest agricultural products, its cultivation having the same relative importance to South Africa as has wheat-growing to Canada and Australia. The yield an acre is unsatisfactory in this case also and compares badly with the yield in the United States for example.

Ostrich farming is practically at a standstill. In 1913 there were nearly 750,000 birds in the country. Today the number is less than 100,000, the value of feather exports having fallen from nearly £3,000,000 in 1913 to £42,000 in 1930.

Ostrich Farming Reduced

Great advances have been made during the last few years in fruit culture. There are between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 deciduous fruit trees in the country and 4,500,000 citrus trees. Tremendous strides have been made in export, the quantity of fresh fruit sent overseas having doubled itself in eight years.

Cotton growing has not been a success, many planters having been disheartened on account of pest and drought. Sugar has proved a more profitable venture. Its cultivation is confined to the coastal districts of Natal and Zululand and nearly 200,000 tons a year are being exported from the country, apart from the amount consumed in South Africa itself.

The greater part of South Africa is excellently adapted for the rearing of cattle, of which there are over 10,000,000 head, nearly half of which belong to the natives. The most extensive ranches are to be found in Bechuanaland, the Northern Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia. Although the country has a network of railways at its disposal and the use of motor lorries and tractors has greatly increased, the demand for draught oxen is still very keen, heavy loads being hauled across country by spans of from 16 to 20 oxen.

Radio Invades Farms

In some minor respects a desire for progress is abroad among the farmers, as is instanced by the increase of farmers' telephones from 2221 in 1924 to over 10,000 today, and in the thousands of wireless licenses held by people in the rural districts.

The South African farmer is fortunate in having the Government behind him. For many years now he has received most favored treatment, and so numerous have been the bounties showered upon him that urban taxpayers have at times raised their voice in protest. "Sooner or later," they have urged, "the farmer will have to stand on his own legs. Let him begin to learn now."

But the times are exceptional. Prices of farming commodities are not only far below the 1929 figures, but in many cases below the 1914 figures. Wool stands at 60 per cent of its value before the war, mohair at 50 per cent, and maize at 69 per cent. The Government feels that a proportion of the extra profits which have accrued to the mines as a result of the gold premium should be devoted to the relief of the farmer. This year something like £10,000,000 will be diverted from the pockets of the gold mines' shareholders into the pockets of the farmers.

The farmers' relief schemes include a measure to reduce the rate of interest on all farm mortgages to 5 per cent, of which the farmer, through a Government subsidy, will pay only 3½ per cent. An Assignment Bill, also introduced quite recently, gives a fresh lease of life to hard-pressed farmers by a variation of the Insolvency Act permitting a meeting of creditors to postpone liquidation and appoint an administrator of estate to nurse it back to solvency.

The present agricultural policy is opposed to new huge irrigation schemes. The only scheme of any magnitude to which the Government seems committed is that at Loskop in the Transvaal, where it is proposed to dam up the Olifants River in order to irrigate an additional 35,000 acres of land on the Springbok Flats. The cost is estimated at £1,000,000.

Apart from this enterprise, irrigation policy will confine itself to small constructions in furtherance of an experiment advocated by General Smuts. A special committee of the Department of Agriculture has been appointed to make systematic survey of the extent of soil erosion throughout the Union and the plans for reclaiming certain areas which are now unsuitable for agricultural purposes will include scores of small dams, part of the cost of which will be borne by the State.

The scheme will be regarded as a national one and the work will be performed largely by men who are at present unemployed.

Better Than Diamonds for Hardy South Africans

Left—By Neville B. Clayton, Cape Town. Right—Courtesy of South African Railways and Harbors to The Christian Science Monitor

Farming on the Veldt

Left—Fine Specimens of Suffolk Downs Sheep on an Up-and-Coming Farm. Right—Wide Reaches of Vines Beneath Rugged Hills of Cape Colony.

Kansas City Police Head Quits

KANSAS CITY, Mo. April 2 (AP)—Mr. Eugene C. Reppert, Kansas City director of police, under fire since Tuesday's municipal election, resigned March 31. The resignation was accepted by City Manager H. F. McElroy without comment.

Move in Orient To Make Talkies Suited to People

Protest Against Western Films Raised in India as Local Talkie Succeeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—The success which has attended the production here of "Karma" (inherited virtue), an Indian written "talkie" with exclusively Oriental plot, has stimulated a movement already active for giving India a cinema industry of its own.

Educated Indians feel strongly that the modern Hollywood film is unsuited to conditions in India. Not only is the educational level of a large section of the audiences to which such films are shown different from that prevailing among western peoples, but there are powerful racial reasons against many of the topics included. So intense is the feeling that has been aroused that the cinema in India has come into some disrepute. "The Whip," an Indian newspaper published in Calcutta, says "unsatisfactory film fare is driving the family audience away from the picture houses."

On the other hand, an official inquiry into the censorship question has revealed great scope educationally for cinema development generally. The colorful nature of the ordinary Indian scene and the fierceness of the light conditions usually prevailing are quoted as additional reasons for local enterprise in this direction.

The Government regards the cinema as likely to become so powerful a factor in political propaganda as to necessitate its close supervision. Indian social reformers are also anxious to control it.

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FROM TUBERCULIN-TESTED COWS

The Children's Page

Ginger, Treeza and the Heroes

By MAY WYNNE

Chapter I

IT WAS play-time on the patch of waste ground, and a dozen small boys were racing after a much-kicked rubber ball.

Wherever the ball was, there was Ginger, and it was he who finally sent it flying into the air and onto the roof of a broken-down shed. In a moment he was swarming up after it, legs and arms working like a monkey's.

"Yah, Ginger!"

"Come orf it, Ginger!"

Ginger Bayles listened to the jangle of voices down below. Then cautiously he crawled up over the roof toward the spot where the ball had lodged itself in the gutter.

An ominous creaking sang its warning, but the jeers and cheers of shabby comrades urged the small boy on and, with a whoop of triumph, he pounced on the ball.

But alas! the song of victory had been raised too soon, and was followed by an alarming cracking of wood, whilst a second later Ginger vanished from view with a yell, echoed shrilly by his mates who, basely deserting the hero of the adventure, went scuttling off as fast as bare legs and feet would carry them to await developments from safe corners.

The barking of a dog, the angry voice of a man, and the shrill squealing of a boy, told the tale, and there was a gasp of admiration and excitement at sight of Ginger hurling himself over a broken fence, heedless that he had left part, at least, of his patched trousers on the barbed wire.

"Here, Gin!" "Here, mate!" panted breathless voices and, before the owner of the shed could reach the door at the bottom of the fence, the boys had vanished.

A Shabby Little Street

With a comrade on either side of him Ginger was not long in reaching the street. Not a very long street, but oh, so dreary! with shabby little houses huddled together on each side. It was here that Ginger, aged eight, lived with an old couple who called themselves his uncle and aunt. Home was a back room, looking out onto a small back yard. Ginger preferred the street. There was more room to move about out there.

Uncle Bob sat by the window most of the time, reading a crumpled newspaper. Aunt Martha pottered about the tiny place, usually telling Ginger to get out of it, or sending him on an errand, or giving him a job of cleaning to do.

They weren't unkind, those old folk; if they "hollered," they did not beat the boy—and, if he lived chiefly on bread and margarine, there was always one fine meal a week of fish an' chips, when Bob Bayles's mate came in.

He was a real mate, that Nobby! An old sailor with a mouth full of sea yarns and stories of adventure, to which Ginger listened with eyes and ears open wide.

It was Nobby, with the twinkling blue eyes, mahogany face and gray fringe of whiskers, who set Ginger dreaming of adventures.

Adventures! They were the salt of life—they were what Ginger dreamed of, thought of, hoped for.

This evening as he crept quickly into his corner for fear "Marfa" saw his trousers, he was telling himself that falling through the roof of a shed almost into the jaws of Jungle, the bulldog, was the nearest thing to adventure he had ever known.

And tomorrow was his eighth birthday!

That meant he could go with Jackie Payne and ask to be enrolled in the Forty-third East Broxton Wolf Cub Pack.

Ginger's Vision

As he curled himself round to sleep among the rags which went to the making of his bed, Ginger saw, as in a vision, the wonderful sight of a small, red-haired boy, freckled, snub-nosed, with very blue eyes and a dimpled chin, and wearing the badge of the Wolf Cubs on his cap and sleeve. Was that hero Ginger Bayles? It was!

And Ginger awoke at dawn thrilled with pride and joy at the thought of his own importance.

At the first chance Jackie Payne, his mate, must be found. Ginger located him running home with the family breakfast—bread and margarine.

"Hey, Jackie," gurgled Ginger, "Bob's give me a ha'penny. Come on!"

Jackie grinned—and vanished. He meant to get his rations first, and came out biting hard at a mighty crust.

The Handy Stores sold candies—and Jackie took his toffees as a right.

"It's 6 o'clock tonight, eh?" panted Ginger.

Jackie stared. "Wot?" he asked.

Ginger frowned. Actually Jackie had forgotten it was Parade night, and Ginger reminded him fiercely, thrusting his own toffee into his mate's hand. "You'll take me, eh?" he urged. "Wot's the boss's name?"

Jackie swallowed a toffee complete, and had to be thumped on the back. "He ain't a boss," he grunted at last. "He's Old Wolf, that's wot he is."

Ginger stood with legs apart. "Does that mean a hero?" he asked.

Jackie nursed a bare foot. "S'pose so," he replied. "He's a sport, but—" he eyed Ginger curiously. "You'll 'ave to wash," he said.

Ginger nodded. "I've got the soap," he replied.

"And brush your hair," said Jackie.

"Sure," sighed Ginger, patting his red curls.

"Clean your shoes—some'ow," added Jackie.

"E—eh," said Ginger.

"Clean your nails," said Jackie sternly. "Stan' still at 'tention;—clean shirt—trousers—"

Ginger groaned. "I ain't none but these," he pleaded.

Jackie nodded. "Do yer best," he said, "wash yer shirt—that's gotta be done. Old Wolf's a sport, maybe 'e won't look at your trousers."

"I'll get on wif the shirt after school," said Ginger. "There'll be water in the kettle then."

The washing of the shirt wasn't too successful. Ginger wrung it out and put it on—to dry—but a cloud of dust sweeping up the street stuck somehow, and—well! the Old Wolf *might* not notice after all.

At 6 o'clock Ginger was standing with Jackie and a dozen small boys, mostly in uniform, outside the Mission Hall door. Henry Tolling and Bob Darley tried to make fun of the new recruit, but Ginger clenched those clean fists of his and threatened to "learn" them if they joked about what was really solemn.

"It's past 6," said Jackie. "Old Wolf will be here!"

The boys stood on the alert.

It was at that moment that a shriek came echoing down the street. Ginger stared. Along the pavement came Treeza, her black curls ruffled, her small face puckered with fear, a tabby kitten clutched in her arms, while close behind came the Twinsies—Joe and Jerry—the terrors and bullies of the street, three sizes bigger than seven-year-old Treeza, and unkindly of nature.

If they stole Wopples, the kitten, Treeza would be left in despair; but—ah! there was a friendly face—a sturdy figure—coming to the rescue!

With another scream Treeza hurled herself and Wopples into the arms of Ginger Bayles.

"Yah!" yelled the Twinsies, prepared to drag her by the hair from her protector.

"You touches 'er," stormed Ginger, "an' I'll smash yer!"

"Can't, Ginger," chirped Jackie. "Wolf Cubs don't fight."

Treeza sobbed. Ginger groaned. Treeza and he were old friends, for Treeza's father was at sea and her mother worked all day.

"They shan't take my Wo-Wopples," moaned Treeza.

Joe and Jerry were mocking. They didn't like Wolf Cubs.

"You, Ginger," sang Joe, in a taunting voice, "Ye're smart, eh, kid? Some wash! Wot a hero! Stand on your head in the road for ten minutes, Ginger, an' the kid can keep the kitten."

Ginger shuddered. Jerry's little eyes twinkled in mockery. Somehow he knew about new recruits, all made up and washed ready for parade.

At the top of the street the tall figure of the Old Wolf loomed in sight.

"If you don't," quoth Joe, "we take the kitten; we wants that kitten."

A light shone in Ginger's eyes as he let go of Treeza and took a step off the pavement.

The next moment his head rested in the muddy road and a pair of thin legs waved aloft.

[To be continued next Monday]

"You touches 'er," stormed Ginger, "an' . . ."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Swan Discovers a Secret

By JEAN SANDERS

ONCE, ever so long ago, there was a Swan who did not know what it meant to be troubled or joyless. The lake to which he had come that spring lay smooth and shining for him. It did not want him to feel alone, and his reflection in the clear water seemed to make him forget that there were no other swans. The birds sang to him brightly from their trees along the lake, and the sky, his special friend, turned only blue eyes smilingly down on him. Did they sympathize with him because he was alone? At any rate they were faithful and loving in their efforts to give the Swan only gladness from their rich store.

But one day the Swan began to notice a curious, slow change coming over everything. He could not tell what it was or where it was, yet it troubled him secretly. The trees were kind enough, but somehow they were very occupied with their flaming new dresses. The birds were quite cheerful, but they kept reminding him happily that they were going somewhere — to some far-away, unknown place which the Swan knew nothing about. True, they had been telling him of it all spring and summer, ever since the Swan had lived on the lake, but he had not thought much about it. He found it pleasanter to listen to their sweet concerts.

At last one morning—though the Swan could scarcely tell whether it was really morning because of the dimness—it seemed as if the last crumb of happiness had been snatched away by a strange sorrow he could not understand at all. Where had the gladness gone? His dear friend, the sky, had pulled a gray blanket over herself, as if she had retired for all time. The birds were singing busy songs which had no thought of the Swan in them, but rather of those far-away, warm lands. The trees had wistfully let their flaming gowns fall to the ground, and plainly they were taking little notice of the Swan. Even the lake beneath him was growing colder.

In his grieving the Swan asked himself many unanswerable questions. Why had everyone deserted him? Where had the happiness gone? Then one day he asked himself another question, which, to his wonder, he found he could answer.

"What did *I* ever do to make the bluebirds sing?" he thought. And because he was an honorable Swan, he answered honestly: "Nothing." "Then why did they sing?" was the next question. The Swan was amazed to find the answer to that so simple too: "Because their song was in them."

The Swan was so surprised at these answers, that he cast about to see if he could discover more of the mystery. He thought of this also: "Why was the sky so blue above me?" And being a truthful Swan, he answered truthfully: "Because the blue was part of the sky."

For the warmth of the fair, shining lake and for the gayety of the green, green trees he found reasons which taught him many things. Then he asked himself the question which had troubled him: "Why am I not happy?" And the answer was so important to him that he never forgot it: "Because I have not made any happiness within me. I have expected others to bring it to me, and now that they have changed, I have none."

When the long months had melted away into warmth again, when the bluebirds and the green, green trees and the fair, shining lake were once more bringing him of their loveliness, they discovered that the Swan had learned their secret of gladness. And they told each other of it, and rejoiced, and loved him more than ever.

The Children's Music Corner

By GLADYS M. STEIN

Robert's Violin

IT WAS Robert's eighth birthday, and best of all his presents he liked the tiny half-sized violin that his Daddy had given him.

A dozen times that day he opened the worn case and looked at the old but still beautiful instrument. Both his father and his grandfather had begun their study of music on this violin, and Robert could hardly wait until the next day when he was to begin lessons with Miss Metz.

"Don't you want me to give you a lesson right now?" teased Grandpa.

"Oh, I wish you would!" cried Robert. "I make the worst sounds you ever heard when I try to play!"

"Well," mused Grandpa, "I don't believe that Miss Metz would mind if we learned the names of the different parts of the violin."

A First Lesson

Picking up the instrument he showed Robert how the back and ribs (sides) were made of curly maple wood, while the belly (top) was of spruce.

"What are these queer-shaped holes on the top?" asked Robert.

"Those are the 'f' holes," answered Grandpa. "They are named that because they resemble a letter 'f.'"

"Peek inside," he added, holding up the violin so Robert could look in through the two openings.

"There's nothing in there except a little wooden stick," said Robert.

"That's the sound post," explained Grandpa. "It's not very big, but it is important to the violin. It carries the vibrations or sounds of the strings down into the instrument."

"What's this?" asked Robert, touching a black, fan-shaped piece of wood on the top of the violin.

"The tailpiece," replied his Grandfather. "The ends of the strings are fastened to it."

"Yes, I see they are," Robert answered. "And tell me, Grandpa, what are the strings really made of?"

"They're made of gut from the intestines of sheep, lambs, or goats," Grandpa explained. "Don't ever think that they are made from cats even if they are called catgut."

"But the outside strings look different," Robert objected.

"I know they do," Grandpa admitted. "This thin one on the right side is made of steel."

"So is that thick one on the other side," interrupted Robert.

"It looks like steel," Grandpa explained, "but it is a gut string which is wrapped around and around with silvered, copper wire."

"Yes, I see now," Robert nodded, "here's the end of it sticking out beside these pegs."

"Can't you guess the name of this part?" asked Grandpa, pointing to a long black piece of wood under the strings.

Fingerboard and Bridge

"That's the fingerboard," Robert answered. "Daddy told me about it this morning."

"Dear me!" laughed his grandfather, "you must have been up early! Did he tell you what that carved piece of wood standing on the top of the violin was?"

"No," replied Robert. "He didn't have time to tell me anything else before he went to work."

"Well," continued Grandpa, "it's the bridge, and it holds the strings up from the belly of the instrument."

"Does this belong to the violin, too?" inquired Robert, who had found a small piece of ebony wood in the violin case.

"Oh, that's a mute," Grandpa replied. "You put it on top of the bridge to check the tone when you want to play very softly."

"Is this real horsehair in the bow?" was Robert's next question.

"Yes," answered Grandpa, "and there are between 120 and 150 hairs in a bow. But keep your fingers off of it, son," he warned, "because if you get them greasy it will spoil the tone of the violin."

"All right, Grandpa, I'll remember," Robert promised. "But don't you think I ought to polish the violin with some of that stuff that Mother puts on the piano?"

"No, indeed!" his Grandfather exclaimed. "All your violin needs is a few drops of pure linseed oil once in a while to keep the varnish in good condition.

"Another thing," he added. "I'd be very careful never to leave the instrument in a damp place, or near a hot-air register where it is too dry."

Then he showed Robert how to wrap the violin in a soft velvet cloth before putting it into the case. "If you do this whenever you take it out of the house," he said, "it will protect the instrument, and the strings will last longer."

"I guess Miss Metz will be surprised when she finds out that I know all these things about the violin," Robert declared as he closed the case.

"She will," agreed Grandpa. "And after you have studied a while I hope you'll play some of the old-fashioned songs for me."

"Of course I will!" Robert assured him. "I'll get teacher to help me with your favorite pieces too!"

An International Alphabet

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

M for Mexico

The next country of our International Alphabet is Mexico. On each side of Raquel, a girl of Mexico, you will see pictures that will tell you something about her country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents:

1. What are these broad-brimmed hats called?
2. A famous temple.
3. A plant that grows in the desert.
4. Mexican products.
5. A bird you know well.
6. Oblong yellowish fruit of a tropical tree.

A Playhouse That Grew

"THE most fun of all was playing in her playhouse," declared Betty, and she ended with a sigh, "Oh, Mother, you just can't imagine how lovely it was?"

Betty had been away visiting her cousin, Joan, who lived in a different city, and now she was telling Mother all about the wonderful time she had had, because Mother hadn't been with her.

"What is her playhouse like?" asked Mother, for everything that interested Betty interested her, too.

"It is just like a regular little house," explained Betty, breathlessly. "It is tall enough for us to stand up in, and it has doors and windows. Her daddy built it for her in the corner of their back yard. Oh, Mother, do you suppose I could have one something like it?"

Mother didn't answer right away, but when she did, she asked, "Wouldn't a playhouse you made yourself be just as much fun, Betty?"

"Why, I expect so," answered Betty, "only I'm afraid I don't know how to make a very good one."

"Well," said Mother, "I used to enjoy playhouses, too, when I was a little girl, and I remember exactly how I made the nicest one I ever had."

"How did you make it?" asked Betty eagerly.

"I planted it," answered Mother promptly, and then smiling at Betty's surprise, she continued, "Spring is here, and it's planting time right now. We can make one like it for you, if you wish. Only of course, you will have to wait for it to grow."

"Oh, I'll wait for it, if it will really grow into a playhouse," answered Betty.

"It will," promised Mother, "if you don't forget to water the seeds we plant."

Then she explained to Betty just how they were going to plant the playhouse. In the first place, she said, they would ask Daddy to put up a tall pole for them in the spot they selected for the playhouse. When the pole was securely set in the ground, they would fasten about thirty lengths of heavy twine to the top of it, in very much the same way that they would festoon a Maypole. The lower ends of these cords would be pegged down in a circle, leaving an opening. Climbing vines would be planted at the base of each string and long before the end of the summer the vines would have climbed up the strings and formed a leafy little wigwam.

"Oh," exclaimed Betty, "I can hardly wait to plant it!"

It was planted the next day, and all through the spring Betty tended it faithfully, watching the little vines climb higher and higher up the strings. By mid-summer, when Joan came to return Betty's visit the wigwam was nicely covered, and it made the pleasantest place to play in you could imagine.

Mail Bag

Lakeside, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old and live in Beverly Hills, California. The school I go to is in the country near Lakeside in San Diego County.

My main hobby is raising rabbits. I started out with two does. They now have 14 baby rabbits. As soon as the babies are big enough I shall sell them. I also have a vegetable garden in which I am raising lots of vegetables for the school.

I am very much interested in mechanics and airplanes, and especially in railroads. I study railroad engineering often.

If any boy around my age in all the world (especially Switzerland, Holland, Norway or Japan) would answer this letter, I should be very glad. Edward N. H.

Bristol, England

Dear Editor:

We are four girls from the district of Avonmouth, Bristol, who have written to the Mail Bag before. We would like to hear about Mail Bag clubs.

We met for tea one Saturday and took some of our letters and read them to one another. We read some bits out of the Monitor and the first Milly-Molly-Mandy book, and then we played a Monitor game. Afterward we played some other games and the one we liked best was a drawing game.

We all enjoyed our first Mail Bag meeting very much, judging by the laughter, and we should like to link up with other children in the Bristol district and have Mail Bag friends on this side of the Atlantic as well as on the other.

From Avonmouth and Bristol cargo boats go to America, following in the footsteps of the Cabot family, of whom Bristol is justly proud. And we all hope that some day we shall come across and shake by the hand our friends of the Mail Bag.

Will any Mail Bag clubs please write and tell us what to do.

Marjorie Rose B., Peggy Murial Y., Dorothy E. Y., Joan R. S. K.

Sevenoaks, Kent, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Monitor Mail Bag. I enjoy reading about Mr. Scroggins, the squirrel. I am 9 years old, and I would like to correspond with a boy about my own age in America. I am interested in nature and animals. Howard William W.

Discovery

Where is my bluebird of happiness
Winging . . .winging?
Far, far away from my heart he is
Singing . . . singing!

Here is a bird,
Though he's dark and brown,
I'll share him with neighbors
In my home town.
Oh, look how the feathers
Have changed to blue
From the very first moment
I shared him with you!

Now is my bluebird of happiness
Singing . . . singing!
Back to my home and my heart he is
Winging . . . winging.

EUNICE CREAGER.

Key to Puzzle

Key to International Puzzle (Latvia) published March 19:

1. Hayrick. 2. Bread and mushrooms. 3. Lumber. 4. Haymaker. 5. Flax. 6. Fishing.

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The Home Forum

Call Me John Smith

HE is a myth in the city, and in the westward towns only a legend; in the village at the foot of his mountain they make him a boastful jest; the farmers on the mountainside remember his few but friendly visits; he is best known to the squirrel and the woodpecker on the heights.

The city is sure that there never has been, is not, and never can be, any such man as he. The woodpecker knows that there is.

Now if you would leave the myth behind, pass the legend, hear the jest, and find at last the fact, then you must go westward, climbing steadily, until you come into highest and wildest Connecticut, where the clouds will be your companions and you will look down upon three outspread states. The highway dwindles to a dirt road, and this to a lane, and the lane to a foot-path, until finally you are standing, somewhat wearied but with a keen delight in the fathomless air and shine about you, on the top of an enormous hill—no matter, now, its name. Near at hand there will be a small white farmhouse, two centuries old, and on the porch of the farmhouse there will be a large white man of some seventy winters. Very large he is, and very white, with a two-foot beard and thick hair falling to his shoulders. The barber, one sees, does not often climb this mountain, nor does the large white man frequently descend it. He is clean as a flake of snow, tough and limber as a withe of hickory, and at first glance he looks like a Walt Whitman of the wilderness, with the eyes and beak of a hawk. Rather daunting they are before you learn their gentleness, those eyes that gaze both out and in so intently, and that beak of a pouncer. Ah, but wait, and have courage! Here is one who has learned to be kind without losing strength.

While he greets you and welcomes you to a seat on his topmost stair, the myth is fading away and something far stranger is taking its place. Here is this warm and breathing human fact, this indubitable man, vibrating with controlled energy even while he sits quite motionless or with one powerful yet delicate hand slowly stroking his huge white beard. Sitting on a humble doorstep, ten miles from anywhere, with his two hundred acres of birch and alder thicket snugly wrapped about him, here is this unquestionable person, one would say this personality, in whose very silences there is noble exhortation, if not command. Where has he earned such eyes and learned such quietness? What has he been? A preacher, a teacher, a poet, the village guesses. But all such petty and prying curiosities drop away, abashed, before the sight and experience of what he is. He may have been anything—anything he liked. At present he is a thinker, no more and no less, setting forth on "strange seas of thought, alone," and striving mightily, after seventy years of experience, to understand some part of what he knows.

* * *

"Call me 'John Smith'" were his first words to me, when I first walked up to his door.

Thrilling words I thought they were, and still think. There was a small and negligible sense in which I did not believe them—that is, did not believe that this had been his baptismal name. But in every important way I believed them utterly. They blocked out the past, but they described the present. "'John Smith,'" said I to myself; "that means Everyman." The name had in it I thought, all the mystery of the common, or rather, of the universal. Plain as rain water, simple as the wind, it is the name of one who has left peculiarities behind, has conquered self, and has climbed out on the heights where the tangle of the world is straightened and things come clear. "John Smith" is the name he has earned, like an Indian grown up and taking for himself a name that signifies.

He showed me his little house, bare, clean, comfortable enough, and packed with books in many languages. "Books," he said, quoting Emerson, 'are for the scholar's idle hours."

"Then what do you do when you work?" I asked him.

"Oh, mostly, I sit on the porch."

"And do you find that arduous?"

"At times, yes. I have done many easier things."

"Such as?"

"Ah well, let's not be historical. Say, things that the world calls work."

"And what do you do for play?"

He pointed to the piano, swung his right arm back and forth like one playing the 'cello, and then fondled the handle of an ax that was leaning against a chair.

"Do you ever have any company up here?" I inquired as we returned to the porch.

Again he preferred to answer without words, making a large slow gesture that gathered in the birches and the far hills and the slumbrous clouds as though he were embracing them.

"But how," I asked him, "in such a place and in such a way, do you propose to serve mankind, to play your part—in short, to do your bit?"

It was then that he made his longest speech. "You will read in the Laws of Manu," said he, "that in his youth a Brahman shall serve the state, and that in his middle manhood he shall rear and found a family, but that when he sees his children's children he shall break every earthly tie and go forth into the wilderness and sit down there alone and think things out. Perhaps it is then that he 'serves' best of all. You remember the line from Milton: 'They also serve who only stand and wait.'"

"And yet all this," I objected, "is merely Oriental. How can we fit that old Hindu scheme of life, however wise it may have been within its proper setting, into our American framework?"

But he had talked himself out, apparently. By way of answer, he only looked straight and steadily into my eyes. It was enough, for that look told me that here was a man not bounded by meridians or confined by centuries. Here was a man who wished to be called John Smith, as the highest title of nobility to which he could aspire. There was both East and West in his eyes. There was today, and also "all our yesterdays." They looked out from a hilltop of time, seeing the toil that has been and the triumph yet to come. During the three seconds of that eye-beam, with enlightenment pouring into me, I wished that I had not asked my trivial question—a question merely American and of the twentieth century. This man served, I saw, by existing, if in no other way.

John Smith, I began to realize, converses chiefly by keeping still. Spending all his latter years far off up there on the mountain, he has learned how eloquent silence can be. When he agrees with you, of course he has nothing to say, and when he disagrees he is likely to have still less. And yet all the while that one sits beside John Smith a symphony of hints and revelations and laughter and consolation is playing in the quiet. Oh, I have heard the windy talkers, the chatterers, the magpies, the flocks of human starlings, and also I have had my place among them, but for solid conversation I prefer John Smith who talks like an oak on a windless winter night.

We sat for half an hour together, listening to the delicate thunder of a waterfall hidden in the woods. Then I arose to go.

"I hope you come again," said he, with another long deep look, as of the open sky.

"Good night," said I, "John Smith!"

ODELL SHEPARD.

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Avant-Couriers

Like pennons of the emerald host
The catkins deck the hazel bough;
Down every glade some Spring's outpost
In livery green comes pricking now.

The tiny horns in warning wind
Amid the wood's expectant hush;
Sudden as memory to the mind
Is the sharp challenge of a thrush.

Sweeping through Winter's stubborn gray
The great green host on every hand
Comes proudly on in bright array,
Planting its banners in the land.

DOUGLAS RUSK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Castle of Hamlet The Dane, at Elsinore: From a Sketch by Nancy Barnhart

WE ARE visiting the royal castle at Elsinore, or Helsingor, as the name is written in the original hearty Danish tongue.

Massive walls, that once made this spot an impregnable fortress, now gleam in the sunshine of our summer day as peacefully as the rocks behind it along the Sound; where the waves sparkle and flash, and the blue shore of Sweden lies basking a few miles away.

We think of Hamlet, poor tortured idealist, who must often have seen just such an exquisite day at Elsinore: "This brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical roof fretted with golden fire."

Denmark has enjoyed peace for many years now. Yet there was a time when fierce wars plagued her constantly; when the severe winters must have seemed interminably long, and the winds sweeping across the Kattegat "a nipping and an eager air," as Horatio says.

Under the castle the ground is honeycombed with dungeons where, in the old days, numbers of men could be stowed away at the pleasure of princes. The terrace where once the ghost-king walked in the thirst of vengeance can still be seen, commonplace enough now, overgrown with grass, a place for tourists and curious folk who loiter and chat and sketch.

The colors here, as in Scandinavia, are bright and sharply contrasted. Is it something in the angle of the sun's rays that brings out such prismatic hues in this northern region, where we seem to be sitting on top of the world?

Louisa Alcott's Apprenticeship

1854.—Pinckney Street.

I have neglected my journal for months so must write it up. School for me month after month. Mother busy with boarders and sewing. Father doing as well as a philosopher can in a money-loving world. Anna at S.

I earned a good deal by sewing in the evening when my day's work was done.

In February father came home. Paid his way, but no more. A dramatic scene when he arrived in the night. We were waked by hearing the bell. Mother flew down, crying "My husband!" We rushed after, and five white figures embraced the half-frozen wanderer who came in hungry, tired, cold, and disappointed, but smiling bravely and as serene as ever. We fed and warmed and brooded over him, longing to ask if he had made any money; but no one did till little May said, after he had told all the pleasant things, "Well, did people pay you?" Then, with a queer look, he opened his pocketbook and showed one dollar, saying with a smile that made our eyes fill, "Only that! My overcoat was stolen, and I had to buy a shawl. Many promises were not kept, and travelling is costly; but I have opened the way, and another year shall do better."

I shall never forget how beautifully mother answered him, though the dear, hopeful soul had built much on his success; but with a beaming face she kissed him saying, "I call that doing *very well*. Since you are safely home, dear, we don't ask anything more."

Anna and I choked down our tears, and took a little lesson in real love, which we never forgot, nor the look that the tired man and the tender woman gave one another. It was half tragic and comic, for father was very dirty and sleepy, and mother in a big nightcap and funny old jacket.

(I began to see the strong contrasts and the fun and follies in every-day life about this time—L. M. A.) . . .

Louisa also tried service with a relative in the country for a short time, but teaching, sewing, and writing were her principal occupations during this residence in Boston.

These seven years, from Louisa's sixteenth to her twenty-third year, might be called an apprenticeship to life. She tried various paths, and learned to know herself and the world about her, although she was not even yet certain of success in the way which finally opened before her and led her so successfully to the accomplishment of her life-purpose. She tried teaching, without satisfaction to herself or perhaps to others. The kind of education she had herself received fitted her admirably to understand and influence children, but not to carry on the routine of a school. Sewing was her resource when nothing else offered, but it is almost pitiful to think of her as confined to such work when great powers were lying dormant in her mind. Still Margaret Fuller said that a year of enforced quiet in the country devoted mainly to sewing was very useful to her, since she reviewed and examined the treasures laid up in her memory; and doubtless Louisa Alcott thought out many a story which afterward delighted the world while her fingers busily plied the needle.—From "Louisa May Alcott; Her Life, Letters, and Journal." Edited by EDNAH D. CHENEY. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

ΕΣΠΕΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΙ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ποὺ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἐὰν ἐσταματούσαμε ἀπὸ καιροῦ εἰς καιρὸν γιὰ νὰ θυμηθοῦμε τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ χρόνος, ὅπως τὸν ξέρουμε, εἶναι ἕνα ἀνθρώπινο μέτρημα μόνον, ὅτι ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι αἰωνία καὶ ἄπειρη, μέγα μέρος τῆς βίας καὶ τῆς ἐντάσεως τῆς καθημερινῆς ζωῆς θὰ ἀπεφεύγετο· ὁ φόβος τοῦ μέλλοντος θὰ κατεστρέφετο. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ποὺ θέτει εἰς κίνησιν τὸ παιγνίδι μὲ τὰ ἀλογάκια δὲν θεωρεῖ τὸν ἑαυτόν του πιὸ γηρασμένον στὸ τέλος τῆς ἡμέρας, ἔστω καὶ ἂν ἔχῃ στριφογυρίσει μὲ τὸ μηχάνημά του πολλὲς φορές. Καὶ ὅμως οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἔχουν τὴν τάσιν νὰ λογαριάζουν τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν στροφῶν ποὺ ἔχουν κάμει περὶ τὸν ἥλιον μὲ αὐτὸν τὸν γήϊνον πλανήτην, καὶ αἰσθάνονται γέροι ὅταν ἔχουν ταξιδεύσει κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν τρόπον ἐπὶ ἕνα παραδεδεγμένον ἀριθμὸν ἐτῶν. Ἡ βιασύνη, ἡ παραφορά, ἡ ἀπροσεξία, ἡ ἀπερισκεψία, προέρχονται ἀπὸ τὴν δοξασίαν τῆς ἐλλείψεως χρόνου.

Ἡ ἀναβλητικότης καὶ ἡ νωθρότης δικαιολογοῦνται ἐνίοτε ἐπειδὴ φαίνεται νὰ ὑπάρχῃ περίσσεια χρόνου. Πιθανὸν κάποιος νὰ πρέπῃ νὰ περιμένῃ ἕνα τέταρτο τῆς ὥρας καὶ τὸ σπαταλᾷ ὡς πάρα πολὺ βραχὺ γιὰ νὰ εἶναι ἄξιον λόγου. Ἡ ἀρχαία παροιμία, "Ἐὰν θέλῃς νὰ γίνῃ κάτι παρακάλεσε ἕναν πολυάσχολο ἄνθρωπο νὰ σοῦ τὸ κάνῃ," δείχνει μὲ διασκεδαστικὸν τρόπο τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ σοφός, ὁ δραστήριος ἄνθρωπος ἔχει μάθει νὰ ἐκτιμᾷ κάθε στιγμὴ καὶ νὰ τὴν κάνῃ χρήσιμη. Αὐτὰ τὰ μέχρι τοῦδε ἀχρηστευμένα κομμάτια ὡρῶν μποροῦν νὰ χρησιμοποιηθοῦν γιὰ νὰ φέρουν τὸν καρπὸν τῆς ὀρθῆς σκέψεως, καὶ νὰ ἐπιτευχθοῦν ἔτσι πολλὰ πράγματα, τὰ ὁποῖα ἀλλοιῶς πιθανὸν νὰ ἐξηκολούθουν νὰ μὴ γίνωνται. Ἡ Παροιμία λέγει: "Σπεῖρε τὸν σπόρο σου τὸ πρωΐ, καὶ τὴν ἑσπέραν ἄς μὴ ἡσυχάσῃ τὸ χέρι σου διότι δὲν ξέρεις τί θὰ εὐδοκιμήσῃ, τοῦτο ἢ ἐκεῖνο, ἢ ἐὰν καὶ τὰ δύο εἶναι ἐπίσης ἀγαθά."

Ἡ ἱστορία τῆς δημιουργίας στὸ πρῶτο κεφάλαιο τῆς Γενέσεως διηγεῖται τὴν ἵδρυσι τοῦ πνευματικοῦ σύμπαντος καὶ ἐκθέτει τὴν ὀρθὴ ἰδέα τῆς αἰωνιότητος. Στὴ διήγησι κάθε περίοδος πνευματικῆς ἀναπτύξεως ὁρίζεται, "Καὶ ἐγενεν ἑσπέρα καὶ ἐγενε πρωΐ, ἡμέρα πρώτη," καὶ οὕτω καθεξῆς, ἕως ὅτου ἓξ ἡμέρες ἀναφέρονται. Εἶναι βοηθητικὸ νὰ σημειώσουμε ὅτι σὲ κάθε περίπτωσι ἡ ἑσπέρα μνημονεύεται πρώτη. Ἀπὸ ἀνθρωπίνης ἀπόψεως, τὸ πρωὶ φαίνεται πιὸ εὐνοϊκὸ καὶ ἐμπνέον· ἡ ἑσπέρα πολλάκις συνδέεται μὲ κούρασι, ἀπάθεια, ἀβεβαιότητα, ἀδυναμία, ὀκνηρία. Οἱ πλεῖστοι ἀπὸ μᾶς ἔχουν αἰσθανθῆ, κατὰ καιροὺς, σὰν τὸν Ψαλμιστή: "Τὸ ἑσπέρας δύναται νὰ συγκατοικήσῃ κλαυθμός, ἀλλὰ τὸ πρωὶ ἔρχεται ἀγαλλίασις." καὶ, "Ἡ ψυχή μου προσμένει τὸν Κύριον, μᾶλλον παρὰ τοὺς προσμένοντας τὴν αὐγήν." Αὐτοὶ οἱ στίχοι δείχνουν τὴ γενικὴ στάσι τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης σκέψεως γιὰ τὶς ἑσπερινὲς ὧρες· ἀλλὰ ὅσο κυττάζουμε τὴ δημιουργία ὅπως ὁ Θεὸς τὴν ξέρει, βλέπουμε ὅτι ἡ ἑσπέρα πρέπει νὰ εἶναι τόσο γεμάτη μὲ εὐλογία καὶ καρποφορία ὅσο καὶ τὸ πρωΐ, διότι "Ἐγενεν ἑσπέρα, καὶ ἐγενε πρωΐ, ἡμέρα πρώτη."

Τὸ νὰ κερδίσῃ κανεὶς τὴν πνευματικὴ σύλληψι τῆς ἡμέρας ὡς καμωμένης ἀπὸ ἀμφότερα ἑσπέρας καὶ πρωΐ, τὸ νὰ ἐννοήσῃ κάτι ἀπὸ τὴν αἰωνία φύσι τῆς Ζωῆς καὶ τὴν πεπερασμένη φύσι τοῦ χρόνου, ἐκτείνει τὴν δραστηριότητα καὶ τὴν ἱκανότητα· ἀνακουφίζει τὴν ἀτονία καὶ τὴν ἀποθάρρυνσι. Εἰς τὸ Γλωσσάριον τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλειδὶ τῶν Γραφῶν) ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ὁρίζει αὐτὲς τὶς λέξεις, καὶ ἡ πνευματικὴ των σημασία μεταδίδει θεραπεία. Εἰς τὸν ὁρισμὸν τῆς "ἑσπέρας" (σ. 586) βρίσκουμε μέρος τῆς πνευματικῆς της ἑρμηνείας ὡς "φῶς· σύμβολον τῆς Ἀληθείας· ἀποκάλυψις καὶ πρόοδος."

Ὅσον ὁ Ἀναμπακὲρ ἄλλα τὰ

δραμα ἑνὸς "νέου οὐρανοῦ καὶ μιᾶς νέας γῆς," ἐξέθεσε ἀποφασιστικά, "Δὲν θὰ εἶναι νύξ ἐκεῖ." Μελετῶντες αὐτό, εἴμεθα ἱκανοὶ νὰ ἀναπροσαρμόσουμε τὴ σκέψι μας καὶ νὰ ἐγκαταλείψουμε τὶς σκοτεινὲς ἀπόψεις ποὺ θὰ περιέβαλαν τὸ τελευταῖο μέρος τῆς ἡμέρας ἢ θὰ συννέφιαζαν τὸ τελευταῖο μέρος τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου βραχέος διαστήματος τῆς ζωῆς. Ἡ ἀνάπτυξις τῶν ἡμερῶν μας καὶ τῶν ζωῶν μας θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ βασίζεται σὲ "εἰρήνη καὶ ἀνάπαυσι," ποὺ ἀναβλύζουν ἀπὸ τὴν σαφῆ ἐκτίμησι τῆς παρουσίας καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τῆς πανσοφίας τοῦ Θεοῦ. Αὐτὸ δίνει ἰσορροπία καὶ σκοπὸ στὴ σκέψι, καὶ ἔτσι ὁδηγεῖ σὲ "ἀποκάλυψι καὶ πρόοδο." Συνδυάζοντες αὐτά, μποροῦμε νὰ ἰδοῦμε ὅτι, ἀφοῦ "ἐγενεν ἑσπέρα, καὶ ἐγενε πρωΐ, ἡμέρα πρώτη," τότε "εἰρήνη καὶ ἀνάπαυσις," "ἀποκάλυψις καὶ πρόοδος," εἶναι ἡ πνευματικὴ ἡμέρα, γιὰ πάντα ὑπερχειλίζουσα μὲ ἐκδηλώσεις ἀγάπης καὶ δικαίας δραστηριότητος ποὺ βασίζονται στὸν νόμο τοῦ καλοῦ. Ἡ αἰωνία ἀνάπτυξις, αὔξησις, καρποφορία, ἄπειρες εὐκαιρίες νὰ κάνῃ κανεὶς καὶ νὰ δίνῃ, νὰ εἶναι καὶ νὰ μοιράζῃ, ἀνήκουν σὲ ἐκεῖνον ποὺ ἐνοεῖ τὴν δημιουργία τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος γιὰ πάντα ἀντανακλᾷ τὴν ἀκμὴ καὶ τὴν ζωτικότητα τῆς ἀπειρης Ζωῆς.

"Ἕνας σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ποὺ ἔπασχεν ἀπὸ ἀϋπνία θεραπεύθηκε ὅταν ἡ φοβερὰ ἀπαίτησις γιὰ ὕπνο παραμερίσθηκε. Ἐστράφη ἡ προσοχή του σὲ ἐγκάρδια χαρὰ γιὰ τὶς ὧρες ποὺ ἦταν ξύπνιος· γιὰ πρόσθετο χρόνο κατὰ τὸν ὁποῖον νὰ αἰνῇ τὸν Θεόν· καὶ ἐξέφρασε πολλὴ εὐγνωμοσύνη διότι εἶχε περισσότερον καιρὸν γιὰ προσευχή. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς διεκήρυξεν ὅτι τὸ νὰ γνωρίζῃ κανεὶς τὸν Θεὸν εἶναι Ζωὴ αἰώνιος· καὶ ὁ καθένας ποὺ ξυπνᾷ στὴν ἀναγνώρισι τῆς Ἀληθείας βρίσκει ὅτι οἱ ἡμέρες του μετροῦνται ὄχι κατὰ τὸ ὡρολόγι, ἀλλὰ "κατὰ τὸ καλὸ ποὺ ἀναπτύσσεται" (Science and Health, p. 584), (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 584). "Ὅσο προοδεύουμε βρίσκουμε ὅτι ἀμφότερες, οἱ ἑσπερινὲς ὧρες καὶ ἐκεῖνες ποὺ συνδέονται μὲ αὐτὸ ποὺ λέγεται ὡριμότης, εἶναι πολυάσχολες καὶ ὠφέλιμες, ἀκριβῶς ὅπως εἶναι ὅ, τι ἔχουμε γνωρίσει ὡς πρωϊνὲς ὧρες καὶ νεότητα. Ὁ προφήτης Ζαχαρίας τὸ θέτει ὡς ἑξῆς: "Ἀλλὰ θὰ εἶναι μία ἡμέρα, ἡ ὁποία θὰ εἶναι γνωστὴ εἰς τὸν Κύριον, οὔτε ἡμέρα, οὔτε νύξ· καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἑσπέραν θὰ εἶναι φῶς."

Πληροφορίες ποὺ ἀφοροῦν τὴν εἰς τὴν γλῶσσαν ταύτην ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Evening and Morning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF WE would stop occasionally to recall the fact that time, as we know it, is a human measurement only, that Life is eternal and infinite, a great deal of the stress and strain of daily living would be avoided; fear of the future would be destroyed. The one who operates a merry-go-round does not regard himself as older at the end of the day, even though he has rotated with the machinery many times. Yet people are apt to count the number of times they have circled the sun with this earthly planet, and feel old after a stipulated number of years has been traveled. Hurry, recklessness, inattention, carelessness, come from the belief of lack of time.

Postponement and procrastination sometimes are excused because of what seems to be superfluous time. One has perhaps fifteen minutes to wait and fritters it away as too inadequate to be of importance. The old adage, "If you want something done ask a busy man to do it," amusingly points to the fact that the wise, industrious one has learned to value each moment and turn it to account. These hitherto unused portions of hours can be made to bear the fruit of right thinking, and in this way many things accomplished that might otherwise go undone. The Proverb says: "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

The story of creation in the first chapter of Genesis records the establishment of the spiritual universe and sets forth the right idea of eternity. In the account each period of spiritual unfoldment is designated, "And the evening and the morning were the first day," and so on, until six days are recorded. It is helpful to note that in each case evening is mentioned first. From the human standpoint, morning seems more propitious and inspiring; evening is often associated with weariness, apathy, uncertainty, debility, idleness. Most of us have felt, at times, like the Psalmist: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning;" and, "My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning." These verses indicate the general attitude of human thought toward the evening hours; but as we regard creation as God knows it, we see that the evening must be fraught with as much blessing and fruition as morning, for "the evening and the morning were the first day."

To gain the spiritual concept of day as made up of both evening and morning, to understand something of the eternal nature of Life and the finite nature of time, extends activity and ability; relieves languor and discouragement. In the Glossary of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines these words, and their spiritual import conveys healing. In the definition of "evening" (p. 586) we find part of its spiritual interpretation to be "peace and rest." "Morning" is defined (p. 591) as "light; symbol of Truth; revelation and progress."

When the Revelator saw the vision of "a new heaven and a new earth," he stated decisively, "There shall be no night there." Pondering this, we are able to readjust our thinking and relinquish the obscure views that would beset the latter part of the day or becloud the latter part of the human span of life. The unfoldment of our days and of our lives should be based on "peace and rest," which spring from clear appreciation of God's presence and power and omniscience. This gives poise and purpose to thought, and thus leads to "revelation and progress." Combining these, we can see that, as "the evening and the morning were the first day," then "peace and rest," "revelation and progress," are the spiritual day, forever overflowing with manifestations of love and righteous activity based on the law of good. Eternal unfoldment, growth, fruitage, infinite opportunities to do and to give, to be and to share, belong to him who understands God's creation. Man forever reflects the vigor and vitality of infinite Life.

A student of Christian Science who was suffering from insomnia was healed when the fearsome demand for sleep was set aside. Attention was turned to heartfelt rejoicing for the wakeful hours; for additional time in which to praise God; and much gratitude was expressed for increased seasons of prayer. Jesus declared that to know God is Life eternal; and everyone who wakes to the acknowledgment of Truth finds his days measured, not according to the clock, but "according to the good that is unfolded" (Science and Health, p. 584). As we progress we find that both evening hours and those associated with what is called maturity are busy and profitable, even as are what we have known as morning hours and youth. The prophet Zechariah puts it like this: "But it shall be one day which shall be known to the Lord, not day, nor night: but it shall come to pass, that at evening time it shall be light."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Eve of April

Does March come in like a lion and go out like a lamb? Well, yes, she did one year in England; and everything—each with its own part, like an orchestra—danced and sang and responded with rhythm and grace to the rushing winds, the joyous, exhilarating, whirling, twirling, delirious-with-delight entrance of spring.

Plowed lands became rigid and lage street! How it shrieked as it went racing over the hills! All the countryside was moving. The long rough grass on the uplands bent double beneath the gusts, the dry leaves rustled and scattered in the woods and hedges, and over the downs the wild cloud shadows—ghosts of Pan and his troop of laughing fauns—chased each other in gay abandon.

Plowed lands became rigid and white with a dustlike pallor, the shaggy gorse bushes shook themselves furiously; and the sea gulls, flying inland from the bitter green sea, were blown all about the hillsides like white paper.

Yet, we remembered, there were some birds who seemed actually to enjoy the clamor of the gale. We saw, one morning, a kestrel, hanging beautifully in mid-air, facing the wind and rapidly adjusting the plane of his wings and tail to every sweeping gust. Rooks, too, appeared to take pleasure in the invigorating atmosphere: flying up into the wind, they balanced and turned, sometimes letting the current take them where it would, sometimes buffeting against it with rapid, vigorous wing-beats.

So much for the birds. Other creatures were evidently made of softer stuff. The rabbits, for instance, were careful to take the precaution of feeding in the lee of the wood, each sitting with his back to the wind, ears laid flat, crouching low in the grass to escape the full force of the gale. What charming silhouettes they made, if one took them unawares upon the hill!

The trees, however, like the birds, responded gayly to the wind, each with its own individual character. The delicate swaying of the silver birches was a study in slender grace and beauty; the lofty pines, with their deep soughing thunder, wove for our delectation lonely sagas of "far seas and distant lands"; the aspens sang a shrill "srrrrrr! srrrrr!" and the larches, their branch-tips upturned, dipped and curtsied in growing excitement, as if they had some thrilling secret to impart.

In the wood the first frail windflowers danced gentle starry mazes above their green leaves—like so many earthbound stars eager to be up and away. The waters of the brook were seamed and crinkled with silver, and blown into little eddies of spun crystal, while the short young grass of spring rippled like silk across the pasture, and the golden pollen of the hazel catkins was blown all about the hedges like fairy dust—making the imaginative wonder what strange faëry things might happen to one if any chanced to blow into one's eyes.

* * *

Yes, those were days of wild exhilaration. One wanted to be up and away with the clouds, to be as swift as the wind, as light as the rain, as glad as this new dazzling sunlight.

But now the lion has given place to the lamb. There is a new caress in the air, and it is, oh! so still in the little wood this evening. The first dreams of wild flowers are on the hushed air, and the trees stand mute along the quiet path; after the long winter of waiting, their great hour is at hand—and waiting trees can be very poignant these still, sweet, Eve-of-April twilights, with the sun gone, and the sky still faintly green.

Everywhere, these days, beautiful happenings are afoot, and one never knows what one is going to discover next. Yesterday a Brimstone butterfly went fluttering down the lane, like a living sunbeam; this morning a warm wine-colored tint was noticeable on the upper twigs of the elm trees, and from their knotted outline against the sky one knew that they had at last come into flower. And now—here, under the hazels, the first delicate primroses are looking up from the moist ground, and rosettes of shiny green leaves spotted with purple are marking the presence of the early wood-orchis; a blackbird alights on a gatepost (with that little trick of lifting the tail on settling after flight without which, it seems, no blackbird ever comes to rest) and breaks into one of those quiet twilight rhapsodies he loves so dearly: a rain of little gentle, musing sounds filtering down through the bare branches.

So day by day the magic grows. Woods and fields stand on tiptoe, as it were, hushed and expectant on the threshold of April.

B. N.

The Bowery

Years ago
Peter Stuyvesant took delight
In walking here;
There was beauty for him
In the cool, green length of his fields
Stretching away to the water's edge,
There was beauty
Like the singing of a sweet song
In the sight of his neat homestead
Showing red and white
Through the tree tops.
Old Stuyvesant will never know
The strange crop the years have harvested
From his fields,
Nor the changed order of things
Which has grown out of that distant planting.

ELEANORE-ELLEN LOWE.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Irregular Trend After Mild Rise In Stocks Today

Rail and Motor Shares in Fair Demand—Metal Issues Lag

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Stock market sentiment was mildly cheerful today and prices, as a whole, gave indications of looking upward.

While cotton, silver and rubber improved, grains were a little nervous. Wheat, corn and oats were off moderately, but rye did better. Bonds were featureless. The dollar firmed in foreign exchange markets.

Although trading was relatively quiet, rail and motor shares were in some demand. A number of specialties, including those of the air-craft group, were quite lively at small advances. Du Pont, Seaboard Oil, Western Union and Postal Telegraph preferred moved up a point or more each. Armour of Illinois preferred got up 3.

Some buying in the motor division followed announcements of price increases ranging from $25 to around $130 a car by leading companies.

To Revise Securities Act

Although inflationary psychology appeared to be less in evidence, brokerage houses reported that it still was a market factor. Analysts in touch with Washington felt that the Dies silver bill probably would be passed but with the President being given prerogatives by which he can enforce, or not enforce, the law.

The financial district, while continuing to worry over the stock exchange control bill, was pleased with the announcement of Chairman Rayburn of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that he would inaugurate a move for a limited revision of the Securities Act. It was thought that the principal changes would be in the liability provisions of the law.

A few optimists expressed hopes that the bill for federal regulation of stock speculation would be altered before coming up for final passage, but the concensus in Wall Street is that a law "with teeth in it" is virtually a certainty. There were doubts, however, that an accord between the House and Senate committees would be reached in time to get the measure before Congress this week.

Further confirmation of the progress of recovery was seen in the statement of Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, that the improvement throughout the country was reflected through the fact that the organization's expenditures for the 1934 fiscal year, would be some $500,000,000 under estimates.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market was steady to firm in the early trading today, with prices showing small swings in most groups. Transfers were light.

U. S. Governments and high-grade corporate ratings had a generally good tone. In the secondary division gains outnumbered losses, but in most cases the variations were narrow.

Gains running to about half a point occurred in Armour & Co. 4½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Chile Copper 5s, New York Central 5s, North American Co. 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Postal Telegraph 5s.

On a few transfers Consolidated Gas 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Texas Corporation 5s sold a shade below the previous finals.

In the Federal list Treasury 3s and 4s edged up 2-32s of a point; 4¼-3¼s were off a like fraction, and others were unchanged to 2-32 down.

Prices had no fixed trend in the foreign group, which was marked by the same dullness as in other departments of the market. German issues were generally steady during the early trading. The 5½s were moderately traded up to a gain of half a point. Brazil 6½s had a thin market, selling off a point on a small transaction. Australia 5s improved a little, while Italy 5s eased a minor fraction.

U. S. Dollar Higher At 5.14¼ to Pound

By the Associated Press

Foreign currencies were slightly lower in terms of the dollar in the New York Exchange market today. Trading was suspended both in Paris and London owing to the Easter holidays.

The British pound sterling declined ¼ of a cent to $5.14¼ and French francs were a minor fraction of a cent lower at 6.58½ cents.

Other gold currencies moved narrowly in quiet trading.

Markets at Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; leaders narrow.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments easy.

Curb: Steady; some utilities sag.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; dollar slightly higher.

Cotton: Quiet; liquidation; local and New Orleans selling.

Sugar: Quiet; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; crop estimates bearish.

Corn: Weak; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to strong, top $7.65.

Hogs: 5-10 higher, top $4.40.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Saturday	80.7	85.8	88.3	84.9
Week ago	80.9	86.1	88.5	85.1
Month ago	79.8	86.2	86.5	84.2
Year ago	59.3	58.9	74.4	64.4
3 years ago	87.2	100.7	80.7	71.0
5 years ago	87.2	100.7	100.8	96.2
High (1934)	81.2	87.8	88.5	85.8
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.8	47.4	70.9	57.8

1924 average equals 100.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar.31
11⅞	6⅝		Adams Express	1200	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
34⅜	16	1	Adams Millis	3900	33⅝	33	33⅛	33
11⅝	7¾		Addressograph	100	10	10	10	9¾
9⅝	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	2700	8	8	8	
106⅛	93¾	3f	Air Reduction	900	96¾	96	96	95
3¼	1⅞		Airway Elec App	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	11000	22½	22	22⅝	22¾
5¼	2⅜		Alleghany Corp	3900	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3¼
14⅝	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	700	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
23⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	1400	19⅝	18¾	18⅝	19
20⅛	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	100	15	15	15	
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	23300	50¼	49¼	50	49¾
36	25¼		Am Agri Chem	1400	27⅞	27¼	27½	
23	14⅜		Am Bank Note	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	44½	44½	44½	45½
12¾	7½		Am Beet Sugar	1900	11⅞	11⅛	11½	11¼
64	46½		Am Bett Sug pf	660	62½	59½	62	
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
107⅜	94½	4	Am Cann	1000	100¼	99¼	99¼	99¾
33⅞	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	400	28⅜	28	28	28½
12¼	6½		Am Chain	100	8½	8⅜	8½	
55	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	
62½	47		Am Com Alcohol	700	49¾	49¼	49¼	49½
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13⅜	7¾		Am & For Pow	3700	10⅝	10	10	10
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	400	22	22	22	
17½	9¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	13¼	12⅝	13¼	
42½	30⅞		Am Hide & L pf	100	39	39	39	
10	6⅛		Am Ice	1600	9⅜	9	9¼	9
11	6½		Am International	11000	9	8¾	9	8¾
1⅜	¾		Am La France	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6⅞	4⅛		Am La Fr pf	10	6	6	6	
38¾	26¾		Am Locomotive	300	34	34	34	34
74⅝	50		Am Loco pf	100	67¼	67¼	67¼	
9⅝	3¼		Am Mach & Met	100	7	7	7	
27⅞	18		Am Metal	1000	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	24½
34¾	21	1½	Am News	20	31⅜	30¼	31⅝	31½
12¼	5⅞		Am Power & Lt	4100	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	22½	22⅛	22⅜	23¼
17⅜	13¾		Am Radiator	9000	15¼	14⅞	15¼	15
28¼	17½		Am Rolling Mill	8000	24½	24⅛	24⅜	23⅞
50	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	48½	48½	48½	
7⅜	3¼		Am Sealing	400	5	5	5	
2⅜	1		Am Ship & Com	200	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
51¼	40½		Am Smelt & Ref	8700	45⅜	44½	44½	45¼
117¾	100		Am Smelt & R pf	300	117¾	117½	117¾	118
84½	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	83	82¾	83	
26½	19		Am Steel Fdries	400	21¾	21½	21½	21¾
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	50	70	69½	70	69
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	52¾	52½	52¾	52
125⅛	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	4900	120¼	119½	119¾	119⅞
28⅜	7¾		hAm Type F pf	20	19½	19	19	
27⅜	16¾	1	Am Wat W&E	4700	21	20⅝	20¾	20¾
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	73	73	73	
17⅛	11⅜		Am Woolen	700	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜
83⅜	61⅝	1⅛g	Am Woolen pf	300	73½	72⅞	73	72½
4¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap	1000	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
14⅞	5¼		Am Writ Pap pf	600	13½	12¾	13½	12½
9	5⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅞	13½		Anaconda Cop	11000	15⅞	15	15	15½
12	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	9½	9½	9½	
7¼	5		A P WPaper	200	5	5	5	
33	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	1900	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	
88	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
6⅞	4¼		Armour Ill A	9700	6⅜	6⅛	6½	6¼
3⅜	2¼		Armour Ill B	7000	3¼	3	3	
64⅜	55		Armour Ill pf	9200	64⅜	62¾	63¼	61¼
8⅜	3⅜		Arnold Constable	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
3½	1		Asso Apparel Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	
18¼	11⅛		Asso Dry Goods	700	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅜
73¾	54		Atchison T&SF	3700	67⅜	66	66¼	65¼
85⅝	70½	4.80c	Atchison pf	900	80	78⅞	80	77¾
54¼	39		Atl Coast Line	200	47⅜	47	47⅜	46½
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	7300	30¾	30½	30⅝	30½
35½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	400	53	51¼	53	
99⅛	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	213¾	213¾	213¾	
16¼	76		Atlas Tack	100	12½	12½	12½	
57¾	42¾	2	Auburn Auto	700	54¼	53¼	53¼	53½
10⅜	5⅜		Aviation Corp Del	21000	9½	8	9⅛	8¾

—B—

16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	7000	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	14½
55	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	53½	53	53½	53
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	29¼	28¾	28¾	28⅝
37⅜	24⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	31¾	31¼	31¼	
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	50	97⅜	97¾	97⅜	
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	
109	95⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	105	105	105	
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	400	5	4⅞	5	
36	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	30	33	32¾	32¾	31½
10	7⅝	..	Barnsdall A	1400	8½	8¼	8¼	8
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	500	15	15	15	
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	2700	13¼	12¾	12¾	13
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	3700	20	19¼	19½	19⅜
18	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind In	400	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅝
333¼	261½	.25b	Best & Co	400	33¼	32¾	33¼	33½
49½	34⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	7900	43¼	42¼	42⅝	43
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	73½
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	33½	33½	33½	
16¼	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	600	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14
56¼	48¾	..	Blumenthal pf	10	51½	51½	51½	
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	900	61	60¾	61	60m
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1700	23	22¾	22¾	22⅝
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	4700	26⅜	26	26	25½
18⅛	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	3000	17⅛	15½	16¾	15¾
21¼	15	1	Briggs & Strat	700	21⅛	20½	21⅛	
36¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	200	28½	28½	29¼	29
8¾	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	6½	6½	6½	
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	11⅛	11	11	
75	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	100	65	65	65	
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1500	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	70	30	30	30	
5⅝	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	600	4	4	4	4
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	300	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	120	10¾	10¼	10½	
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burrough Add	1400	16¼	15¾	16	15¾
3⅞	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	400	3¼	2¾	2¾	3⅜
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	900	27½	26¾	26¾	27

—C—

27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	300	25	24½	25	
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1	1	1	1⅛
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1100	5½	5	5	
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	500	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14⅜
29⅛	14¼	1	Canada Dry	400	26½	26½	26½	26¾
18¼	12⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	2100	38	37	37	35½
9¾	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	7¾
74	74	4	Caro Clinch & O	20	74	74	74	
86¾	65½	..	Case Thresh	1300	72¾	71¼	71¼	72⅜
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2500	31½	30⅞	31½	30¾
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	3500	37½	37	37⅜	37
4⅜	2¼	..	Celotex Co	2200	4	3½	4	
3¼	1¼	h	Celotex vtc	4200	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
14½	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	810	14⅜	13	14	13½
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	500	25¼	25¼	26	
92	70	..	Central RR of NJ	100	75	75	75	
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	600	11¼	10¾	11	10⅝
40¼	31¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	6100	36¾	35⅝	35¾	36⅜
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	3900	6	6¼	6⅝	6
31	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	300	29¼	28½	29¼	25
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1200	42½	41½	42	41
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2360	44⅞	44¼	44¾	44¾
7	2⅝	.. h	Chi & E Ill	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8	1⅞	.. h	Chi & E Ill pf	500	6	5⅜	6	
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & G West	300	4¼	4¾	4¾	4⅞
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	11⅜	11	11	11
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1300	11	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western ..	3800	13½	13	13	13¼
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	24	23⅞	24	
7⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
6¼	2¾	.. h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	5	5	5	5
8	3⅜	.. h	Chi RI&P 6%	300	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	.. h	Chi RI&P 7%	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
30¾	19¼	1b	Chickasha Cot O	200	27½	26½	27½	
11⅞	6	..	Childs Company	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾
60⅜	49¼	1	Chrysler	15800	55	53⅞	54¾	53⅜
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	21⅞	21¼	21¼	
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	700	⅞	¾	¾	¾
40½	28	1	Cluett Pbdy pf	500	40½	40	40	40½
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm P	600	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	800	24¾	24	24⅜	23½
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	7	6½	7	6½
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	100	36	35	35	34
19¼	11½	.50	Columbia Gas	5800	15⅝	15½	15¼	15½
29¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	3300	29¾	27⅝	29½	26⅞
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	1200	68½	67¼	68½	67
32	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	2600	31¼	30½	30¾	30½
101	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	99	99	99	
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	30	27½	27½	27½	26¾
30	24	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	20	28	27⅝	28	
57⅞	36¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3100	55¼	54¾	54½	53⅞
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	12700	29½	28⅝	29	29
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	13800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	39	38½	38½	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1300	28	27¾	27¾	27¾
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	500	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
17½	10⅝	.50b	Consol Film I pf	2200	15⅞	15⅜	15½	15¾
47⅝	35⅜	3	Consol Gas	14800	38	37⅜	37¾	38
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88	88	88	87½
4⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	7500	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¼
2⅞	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	6⅛	..	Container A	1100	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
4½	2⅜	..	Container B	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
64	46¼	3	Cont Baking pf	100	60	60	60	
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	2200	78	77¼	78	78¼
11¾	7½	..	Cont Dia Fiber	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	800	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
20¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	4200	20	19¾	20	19½
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	700	72½	71¾	73¼	72
144½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	40	141	141	141	140½
9⅞	8¾	..	Coty	400	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	700	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	32⅜
16	8	..	Crosley Radio	900	14⅜	14	14¼	14
36¼	28½	..	Crown Cork & S	400	30	29¾	29¾	
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	39	39	39	
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	600	2½	2¼	2⅜	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾
47¾	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	41	41	41	
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	48	47	47½	46¾
71	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	800	68½	67½	68½	68½
5½	2¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	15000	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¼
12¼	5¼	•	Curtiss-Wright A	13400	12¼	11⅜	12⅛	11½
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
34⅞	26½	..	Deere & Co	1200	29⅜	29	29	29
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	1300	64	63½	64	63
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	1800	28	27½	27¾	27⅝
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	12	12	12	12⅜
28½	23¼	1	Diamond Match	600	23¾	23¼	23¼	
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	400	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼
40⅞	32	1.25f	Dome Mines	6200	40⅞	40½	40½	40½
23	19	1.30f	Dominion Stores	300	22¼	21⅞	22	22
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	9200	25⅞	24⅝	25½	25⅜
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	9200	96¾	95½	96	95⅜
120½	115	6	du Pont deb	100	120½	120½	120½	

—E—

12¾	5½	..	astern Roll Mill	600	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1600	88	87½	88	86¾
22-	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	1400	20⅝	20¼	20½	20⅝
19¼	11⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	100	16	16	16	16
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8100	29	28¼	28½	28¾
99	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	97	97	97	
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	800	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
7¼	4⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1800	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	13½	13	13	
20¼	8⅝	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
1⅞	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1½	1	1	
3¾	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2½	2¼	2½	
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	200	5½	5½	5½	
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	15	15	15	
25½	14½	..	Engineers PS26pf	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
10⅜	8⅝	1	Equitable Off Big	200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21
28½	16	..	Erie RR 1 pf	400	25	25	25	25
14⅜	7½	.50	Eureka Vacuum	800	12	11⅝	11⅞	11½
23⅜	9	..	Evans Products	2100	20¾	20⅜	20¾	20¼
10¼	4	..	Exchange Buffet	40000	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼

—F—

1⅛	4⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6¾	3	..	Fairbanks pf et	40	6¾	6⅜	6⅞	7
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	15½	15¼	15¼	..
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	52	51	52	..
11⅜	7¼	..	Fed Lt & Trac	1400	10½	9⅞	10½	9¾
8¾	6	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
5⅞	2	..	Fed Screw W	300	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	..
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	700	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
11	7	.60	Fifth Ave Bus	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
100	87	6½	Filene's pf	10	100	100	100	..
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T&R	1900	21⅜	21	21⅜	21½
61⅛	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	60¼	59¼	60	59½
24½	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	21¾	21¾	21⅝	..
17⅜	9⅜	..	Follansbee B	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
16⅜	10½	..	Food Mach	100	16	16	16	..
22	13	..	Foster Wheeler	100	19	19	19	18¼
17¼	12⅜	..	Foundation	1200	14¾	14¼	14¾	..
27½	18¾	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	600	23½	23⅛	23⅛	..
17⅜	12¼	..	Fox Film A	900	15½	14⅞	15½	15½
50⅜	40⅜	2	Freeport Texas	800	44½	44¼	44¼	44¼
31	16½	..	Fuller pr pf	40	27	27	27	..

—G—

20	11½	..	Gamewell	10	16	16	16	..
11½	7⅜	..	GenAm Inv	1700	10	9¾	9¾	..
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	800	39½	39ff	39½	39¼
21¾	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	600	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	18¼
14⅜	11	1	Gen Baking	500	11¾	11½	11⅝	11½
108½	100½	8	Gen Baking pf	160	103½	103½	103½	102½
10½	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	600	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
6½	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	1800	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
12	6	..	Gen Cable A	1100	11⅜

Financial: News and Comment

Chamber Experts Continue Attack On Securities Act

Say It Halts Sale of Good Issues and Imposes Unjust Liability

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, yesterday renewed its attack on the "truth in securties" act, adding its voice again to what has become a virtually unanimous assault on the law by major organized business and industrial groups.

In a special report drafted by a committee of experts, the chamber said the act, designed to protect investors by giving them full information about securities, had practically stopped the issuance of high-grade corporate issues.

The act was condemned in a general way because, the committee contended, it imposed liabilities on persons who might be in no way to blame for errors.

Earlier this week similar opinion was expressed by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and previously the American Bar Association had demanded revision.

Other Bodies Opposed

The consumers goods and capital goods committees of the NRA code authorities also have criticized the act, as has also the business advisory and planning council of the department of commerce, composed of some 60 big business men, and the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Investment Bankers Association.

President Roosevelt, however, has said he wanted no changes made in the securities law which would weaken it.

The chamber of commerce said today its criticism was based on a careful canvass of industrial and commercial firms, financing houses, accountants, attorneys and other interested parties. This investigation, it said, disclosed:

"A general belief that the act in its present form is so severe and uncertain in its consequences as to be prohibitory of normal financial transactions.

"Few will venture to originate and market new or refunding issues of merit. This appears to be the fact, even after full allowance is made for needless and unwarranted fears conncerning some provisions that have been brought into question."

To prove this assertion figures were presented to show that whereas securities coming under the act have fallen off greatly under its operation, other securities exempt from the act have been maintained at almost the same levels.

Slump in New Issues

In the seven months prior to the act, the report said, corporate issues amounted to $314,000,000, but in the following five months, under the act, slumped to only $67,000,000.

At the same time noncorporate issues, exempt from the act, showed no comparable decline. For the similar seven months prior to the act, their total was $363,000,000, while for the next five months the total was $309,000,000.

Members of the chamber's committee included Thomas S. Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania; Alexander Dana Noyes, financial editor of the New York Times, and David F. Edwards, president of the Saco-Lowell shops, Boston. Edwards was chairman of the committee.

The act was condemned as unconstitutional in a supplementary statement by William V. Hodges, Wilson, and Rogers, Denver, Colo., who said it was "in all respects a harmful and useless piece of legislation."

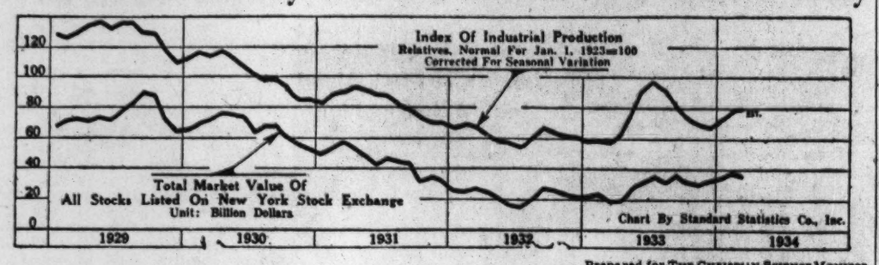
Market Value of 50 Stocks Up Slightly

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended March 31 was $13,761,693,875, an increase of $36,339,125, or 0.26 per cent, as compared with the market value of $13,725,354,750 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $7,720,206,125, indicating an increase during the year of $6,041,487,750, or 78.26 per cent.

Stock Prices Closely Follow Trend of Industrial Activity



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The extent to which stock prices, over the long term, follow the trend of industrial activity is illustrated in the accompanying chart.

The sharpest deviation from the pattern was last fall when stock prices did not experience a reaction comparable with the drasti decline in industrial volumes.

Steel Operations Continue to Show Upward Tendency

Pace About 50 P. C.—Wage Increase Seen Raising Cost of All Material

By H. A. Knight
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Conditions in the steel industry continue buoyant, with operations tending to rise slightly. There is satisfaction that an operating rate during the first quarter of close to 50 per cent has well sustained, which after all is probably a better condition than a sharp peak, which implies irregular conditions. Such a peak took place last July when the 60 per cent gait was attained, only to have operations fall rather sharply afterwards.

There is still some chance that a 60 per cent pace will be reached in April, a month which is frequently the peak of a year. Clearing up labor uncertainties has been helpful. The advance of 10 per cent in wages, effective April 1, is expected to stimulate demand markedly, because an advance in steel prices would appear unavoidable. Consumers, therefore, will be inclined to purchase before the higher prices take effect.

Steel Costs Higher

This latest advance in wages is expected to increase the cost of steel making $1.30 a ton. Semifinished steel will be $3 to $4 a ton higher on April 10, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Advances in finished steel prices might logically be $2 a ton, a moderate advance in the light of the range of usual advances of anywhere from $1 to $5 a ton. At the moment the composite price of finished steel is 5½ per cent above that of a year ago.

Arguments, however, can be advanced to show that there should be no price advances, or at the most very slight ones. In the first place the steel code has protected manufacturers from making ruinous price concessions to buyers of large tonnages. In the second place it has advanced prices on "extras," or those descriptions of steel which vary in quantity or quality from the base descriptions. Again, the high rate of operations for the past many weeks has made possible securing of profits on a much narrower margin of profit.

Whereas early this year lighter forms of steel were by far in greater demand, the heavier forms are now the conspicuous ones. Operations in the eastern Pennsylvania district have risen to 36 per cent of capacity, the highest of the year, because of orders received from the railroads, the construction industry and other users of heavy steel.

Tin Plate Activity Up

However there has been a little improvement in lighter forms. Tin plate operations have increased to 80 per cent of capacity after the recent setback to 75 per cent. Automobile makers are buying a little more freely again, now that labor troubles are being settled.

A cheerful development has been the strengthening of iron and steel scrap prices. Ten days ago these appeared weak and in some districts and items, declines of 25 to 50 cents a ton took place. More recently however the scrap market has rallied and a new wave of buying is developing, both on the part of domestic users and foreign consumers. Large export shipments are being made to such countries as Austria, Hungary, Japan and Italy. One contract for Austria involves 40,000 tons of scrap yearly.

Sales of pig iron in the New York district week before last were 4500 tons, the best so far this year. About 20,000 tons were sold in the district during March, the best since last May, and it is expected that April sales will be even larger.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

That portion of American opinion which does not express itself in words but in purchase and sales slips for listed common stocks is quite obviously hard and clear in its conclusions about whether political interference in business will increase the country's wealth or not. To judge by the action of the market last week, and since early February, traders and investors are not merely skeptical about the merits of "economic planning" in the fashionable sense of government interference in business, but are wagering in silence that it will not increase but decrease the national wealth.

Blow Hot, Blow Cold

Two significant market responses to the news last week are examples of this conviction. On Monday morning the settlement of the threatened automobile strike by the President was announced, in terms which the Street interpreted to mean that the hands of the automobile managers were not going to be tied by labor politics, and that the Wagner bill, which would throw the Government's coercive powers against the company union, would be modified. The market opened sharply higher.

But on Tuesday morning the papers carried a presidential message officially supporting the stock exchange regulation bill so that "speculation, even as it exists today, will . . . be radically curtailed." The market opened on this news with a very severe gap on the downside.

This action of the market is something quite apart from the pardonable excitement of the brokers about the threat to their business. The market is heartless, with no more concern for brokers' misfortunes than for the misfortunes of gold hoarders, or the American Federation of Labor. Stocks were sold simply because the President's message was expected to result in poorer general business in the future.

The Haves and Have-Nots

This belief is not based simply on fear that the New Deal is going to take from industrial risk-takers to give to the propertyless and the highly vocal. The Street does not accept the official theory that property can be redistributed at owners' expense. It does not share the feeling that more prosperity for farmers, amateur speculators, and wage earners, can be achieved at the expense of industrial adventurers. It does not accept the popular view that national wealth consists of a certain quantity of things which can be transferred from the haves to the have-nots.

It feels that the national wealth, or well-being, is something dynamic, not static, something measurable as activity and movement, not as a quantity of things. It feels that official interference with the circulation of economic energy, which is national wealth in the dynamic sense, will cut down that circulation and so decrease the wealth of everyone who lives by participating in the circulation of goods and services. This is why the moral principles of the financial district seem so strange to millions of voters.

Business Ignores Congress

The Street merely shrugged its shoulders at Mr. Wiggin's unethical conduct, yet it becomes very excited over Mr. Farley's conduct of the air-mail drama. The Street is inclined to overlook Mr. Wiggin's conduct because it argues he did not interfere with anybody else in his fast practices, but it sells stocks on what it considers Mr. Farley's fast practices, because the latter interfere with people who know how to mind their own business. The Street has neither fear nor dislike for the horse-trading David Harums of this world, but it fears and dislikes officials who, it feels, throw wrenches into going concerns.

The Street still expects a substantial improvement in business this year, and the dragging stock market since February is almost entirely a result of political worries. It began with the air-mail investigation and contract cancellation and continued downward with the threat of compulsory wage and hour adjustments under the NRA, the 30-hour bill held as a threat over industrialists by the Administration, the company union skirmish, and the stock exchange regulation bill. Business has continued to improve throughout the sell-off.

Reasons for Slow Recovery

Two explanations are given for the slow recovery of prices during the latter part of the week. One is that the current recalcitrancy of Congress, plus some vigorous talk behind the scenes, is likely to cause one after another of the new-style prohibition laws to be side-tracked or abandoned. But there are other people who say that this will take a long time, and that before it comes, either Congress is going to vote a lot of legal blotting paper or the President is going to beat Congress to popularity with another characteristic surprise, probably of a monetary nature.

This is one explanation of the slow uptrend of the gold shares, which make new highs daily. It does not look like pool operations. The rumor that the price of gold is to be raised is still abroad in the Street even though the ostensible purpose of such action, to raise prices, is a development now becoming politically unpopular. In any case the dollar has been weak on the exchanges, and there is much talk of funds going to Canada to get away from doctrinaire and punitive legislation.

The heavy recent imports of gold, and the paying out by the Treasury of some of the so-called gold certificates, have vastly increased the reserves of the member banks, and the hackneyed phrase about how credit must soon expand because reserves have increased, has again been dusted off.

See Big Appropriations

There is a widespread feeling in the Street that Congress is going to appropriate its head off before the New Deal is over. The President took the credit for the extraordinary budget and he is getting some of the blame for putting ideas into the public's heads about how the Federal Government can spend money. The Street does not expect people to resist long the temptation of adjusting the budget to social needs rather than to taxpayers' willingness to accept responsibility. It is felt that with industrial adventures out of control of the very machinery which they originally invented to protect themselves against taxation, federal expenses will be shoved up until the next depression Owners of money, not of equities, it is thought, will pay the bill, as usual.

To date, however, the Treasury statements look far better than the President predicted last January on information from the Treasury which was palpably faulty. He said the deficit would be $7,300,000,000. To date it is $2,500,000,000 and only new appropriations by Congress or a dramatically sharp increase in federal outlays will raise it above $3,500,000,000 by June 30. The Street would not be surprised if some one provided the drama.

Asserts Banking Now Works in Abnormal, Artificial Condition

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The American Bankers Association, in its journal, today commented as follows on business and banking conditions:

"On the face of things there has been much improvement. Deposits are increasing. No bank in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has failed since the inception of the system and it is unlikely that any bank in the system will be allowed to fail. . . .

"However, it is evident that with 6000 or so banks more or less supported by government capital on the one hand and over a billion and a third dollars in excess reserves of member banks on the other, with decreasing commercial loans, and investments in government bonds increasing at a tremendous rate, banking is in an abnormal, artificial condition. Such also is the situation of business generally.

". . . Business during late February and up to late March has been decidedly spotty and banking has been quite as variegated. The bright spots are in the South, Central West and Southwest."

The journal said retail sales in all parts of the country had shown large percentage rises and that most industrial indices continued to gain.

Farming Profitable For First Time In Years, Says Review

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 2—For the first time in four years, farming is back again where it can make a profit, according to the editors of the Corn Belt Farm dailies, whose periodical review of the farm situation is just out.

"In general, farm operation is now being conducted at a profit, not a large profit, but a profit," says the review. "This is a statement that could not be made at any other time during the last four years."

Tracing the causes of the improvement, the review adds that "a good many things have happened to improve the farmer's position handsomely over a year ago. Generally, prices are higher, no matter where the credit should go," it says.

"More money has been put into circulation in rural sections, and still more is ticketed for the same destination. The farm indebtedness situation has been vastly improved. Security of tenure has been extended and the sheriff's hammer stayed by a liberal financing program that has actually functioned at high speed. The AAA says farm income from crops for 1933 showed a gain of 55 per cent over 1932, counting price gains, bonuses and other cash benefits. Some farmers can't quite see this but of course the improvement has not yet been evenly spread."

Woman Gold Miner Bossing One Of North Carolina's Richest Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINVILLE FALLS, N. C., March 31—A lady gold miner is bossing one of the richest diggings in the North Carolina mountains.

Petite brunette, Miss Mary Mills of Burke County runs a business founded by her great-grandfather in a manner that has won her the name of "gold boss."

Folks estimate some $15,000,000 worth of metal has been taken from the property she now holds, since its discovery in 1828.

And business is still picking up with the increase in the price of gold.

Miss Mills says she panned her first gold at the age of four and likes to tell how the gold deposit was discovered. A yellow jacket and a Yankee did it.

The Yankee, returning from an unsuccessful prospecting trip in South America, had landed at Charleston, S. C., and was heading for his home in Connecticut. Rounding through the western North Carolina mountains, he stopped to get lodging with a cobbler in a cabin some 50 miles east of Asheville.

The northerner, named Joe Martin, was standing by the mud-daubed cabin when a yellow jacket stung him. He struck at the insect and hit his hand against caked mud on the cabin. Looking at his hand, he found clinging to it, gold-bearing earth. The night's lodging lengthened to a year's stay and the two men each had $40,000 when the period ended.

Later, the property was sold by its owner, Robert Anderson, to Col. Joseph McDowell Carson, Miss Mills' great-grandfather. Panning was followed by sluices and now the mines echo with the hum of motors and the beat of hydraulic pumps. Miss Mills runs the show.

Recently, Miss Mills decided to develop her holdings on a larger scale entering a partnership with a man. But she is still the boss of the diggings. He's the treasurer of the company.

Irish Free State Closes Financial Year With Loss

DUBLIN, April 2 (AP)—The Free State closes the financial year with a deficit of £1,321,116 (about $6,737,691.60 at current quotations).

Revenue aggregated £30,229,182 and expenditures £31,550,298. The surplus at this time last year was £1,141,196.

General Motors Income Advances Sharply in 1933

Net $83,213,676 Compared With $164,979 in 1932—Sales Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—The annual report of the General Motors Corp., issued by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, shows that net earnings from operations for the year 1933 were $83,213,676, equal to $1.72 on the common stock and 9.1 times the dividends on preferred capital stock for the year. This compares with earnings of $164,979 from operations for the year 1932.

Net sales, excluding intercompany and interdivisional transactions, amounted to $569,010,542, compared with $432,311,868 for the year 1932, a gain of 31.6 per cent. Total sales to dealers, including Canada and overseas shipments, measured in units, were 869,035, compared with 562,970 for 1932, a gain of 54.4 per cent.

Based upon automotive registrations in the United States the corporation secured 42.9 per cent of the total passenger and commercial car volume, the highest percentage ever enjoyed.

Export sales during the year amounted, at net wholesale value, to $104,629,754 and represented an aggregate of 119,989 units.

Net Sharply Higher

The net earnings of $83,213,676 for the year 1933 are after a provision of $5,000,000 for possible losses on cash balances in closed banks and include a non-operating profit of $562,576, due to the revaluation of securities held by the General Exchange Insurance Corporation to current market values. The 1933 earnings also include a profit of $4,152,186 on Employees Investment Fund stock which reverted to General Motors Corporation on account of withdrawals in 1932 and 1933 from the 1931 and 1932 Investment Fund Classes. The net earnings of $164,979 for 1932 were after deducting a non-operating loss totaling $1,802,565, of which $711,585 was due to a revaluation of securities held by the General Exchange Insurance Corporation to then current market values, and $1,090,980 was due to a provision for foreign exchange losses.

The number of stockholders at the end of the year 1933 shows some falling off, totaling 351,761. In the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 1933 there were 372,284, 366,084, 355,789 and 351,761, respectively.

Regular dividends were paid on the preferred stock during the year, requiring $9,178,845. After deducting this amount from the net earnings of $83,213,676, there was available for the common stock outstanding $74,034,831, equivalent to $1.72 a share. In 1932 after deducting corresponding dividends on the preferred stock, there resulted a loss of $9,041,408, equivalent to 21 cents a share on the common stock outstanding. Dividends of $1.25 a share were paid on the common stock during the year 1933.

Working Capital Up

Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities as of Dec. 31, 1933, amounted to $177,303,966. This compares with $172,780,695 at the close of the previous year and with $205,029,119 as of Dec. 31, 1931. The relatively small increase in cash and cash investments during 1933 reflects additional inventories necessary at the close of 1933, largely the result of increased rate of operations, the investment in the common stock of the National Bank of Detroit and the reduction in cash due to funds still held in closed banks.

Net working capital as of Dec. 31, 1933, was $243,832,896, as compared with $225,437,194 as of Dec. 31, 1932.

The total amount of depreciation charged against earnings in the year was $30,149,825, or a decrease of $7,023,822 from the corresponding charges of $37,173,647 for 1932. This decrease of $7,023,8222 in depreciation charges is accounted for principally by the adjustment at Dec. 31, 1932, of the real estate, plant and equipment to reflect the write-down from $115,491,946 to $22,779,411 of certain surplus and idle real estate, plant and equipment items.

It was stated in the last annual report that the reserves set up for depreciation were sufficient to write down to salvage value all real estate, plant and equipment which has become completely idle. The corporation's experience during 1933 indicates that this statement is still valid; in fact, reserves for depreciation were increased $30,149,825 as a result of depreciation charged agianst current earnings.

Pennsylvania Road's Bond Sale Authorized

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—A sale of railroad bonds above par and reduction of their interest rate—almost unheard of since the depression started—has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was given authority to sell to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, $1,200,000 of general and refunding mortgage bonds of the Northern Central Railway Company, a subsidiary.

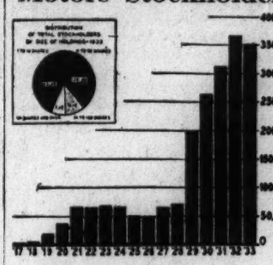
The interest rate was reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent, and permission given to sell not less than 100.375 and accrued interest.

Norfolk & Western Road Shows Gain in Revenues

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The 1933 pamphlet report of Norfolk & Western Railway, just published, shows gross operating revenues of $69,262,891 for the year, an increase of $6,487,280 over 1932. Freight revenues increased $6,776,768 to a total of $65,628,308, but passenger revenues declined $198,427 to $1,475,236.

As previously reported, the balance of net income applicable to the common stock was $21,381,448, equal to $15.20 a share, compared with $15,892,226 or $11.30 a share in 1932.

Growth in Number Of Motors' Stockholders



THE accompanying chart shows the growth in the number of General Motors' stockholders since the World War period. It is interesting to note that in the last 10 years the ownership of shares has increased from 50,000 to over 350,000.

Survey Shows Trade Upturn Greater In Canada Than in U. S.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—Comparative figures contrasting the extent of business recovery in the United States and Canada presented in a survey by the firm of Calvin Bullock showed that of the 10 indices of economic activity for which a basis of comparison with the United States could be found, nine have shown greater actual improvement in Canada. Although the economic backgrounds in the two countries are similar the political influences in the two are substantially different, the firm points out.

"Industrial activity in both countries had receded to approximately its depression low during February, 1933 (60.9 per cent vs. 60 per cent)," according to the survey. "At the end of the year the Canadian index stood at 85.1 per cent, based on the 1926 average level, which was 23.7 per cent above the level of industrial production in the United States at that time (68.8 per cent of the 1923 average level).

Electric power production in Canada at the end of 1933 was 112.1 per cent of the 1930 average, exceeding the previous all time high established in November, 1929, as contrasted with a rate of 93 per cent of 1930 average in the United States during the like month.

"In railroad carloadings and business failures the improvement in the two countries has been almost parallel while bank clearings in Canada have been distinctly better.

"The improvement in steel production for Canada during 1933 was much more gradual and was not subject to the wide fluctuation, up and down, as marked the figures for the United States. The rate of production in December, 1933, was 43.1 per cent of the 1929 average for Canada as against 41.6 per cent of the same average for the United States.

"Industrial employment in the Dominion stood at 77.1 per cent of its 1929 average in December, 1933, whereas the United States corresponding index was 70.2 per cent. In export trade the Ottawa empire pact materially benefited the Dominion in 1933. In January, 1934, export trade totaled 46.5 per cent of average 1929 level whereas United States figures in that month were at the rate of 38.8 per cent of the 1929 average."

Cuba and Peru Sugar Markets Threatened

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 2 (By U. P.)—Importers of Cuban and Peruvian sugar are threatened with loss of much of their market here by plans to install the German Bergius process for extraction of sugar from wood.

Details of the process, forwarded to the Government by the Chilean Minister in Berlin, have aroused keen interest among government officials and local capitalists. The Department of Manufacturing Industries has recommended that samples of Chilean woods be sent to Germany for tests, and that if sugar can be successfully extracted from these a Bergius plant be established in southern Chile, which is heavily forested.

Preliminary plans call for a plant capable of producing 8000 tons of raw sugar annually. The plant would cost 8,000,000 pesos (about $1,000,000).

British Textile Industry Is Against Pound Stabilization

Thinks It Would Accentuate Present Disadvantageous Position in World Trade—Manchester Chamber of Commerce Issues Resolution

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British cotton industry is beginning to wake up to the disadvantageous position in world trade it occupies, now that the pound stands almost if not quite the highest among the major currencies in commodity purchasing value.

In the immediate past, attention here has been largely focused upon dollar devaluation. Now the fact that such countries as Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada are also benefiting by more or less similar action is coming to notice. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce is taking up the question actively so far as the Japanese yen is concerned.

A resolution just passed unanimously by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce board of directors urges the British Government not to repeat the far-reaching mistake made in 1925, when sterling was stabilized in terms of gold, with little regard to the purchasing values of other currencies.

Chamber's Resolution

The Manchester Chamber's resolution says:

"The board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, bearing in mind the serious reactions on British export trades which have been and may again be incurred by prematurely stabilizing the pound sterling, urge upon the Government the vital necessity of full weight being given to this aspect of the question in relation to any proposals which may be promoted by financial interests for securing the relative stability of the pound, the dollar and the franc.

"The board is opposed to stabilization of the pound sterling under existing world conditions, but in any future consideration of the problem, in order to safeguard the industrial and commercial interests of the Lancashire textile and other important British export trades, the board urge that the comparative external and internal values of the British pound and the Japanese yen should be regarded as factors of primary importance."

Export Trade Advance

The Manchester Chamber's contention is strengthened by statistics here showing that since 1931 when Japan began devaluing its currency, that country's export trade has gone ahead by leaps and bounds despite the world trade slump. Japan's shipments of artificial silk textiles are said to have increased 20 times over. Japanese woolen cloth sold overseas last year is claimed to have been 10 times as large in quantity as in 1931. Japan's general export trade in 1933 is quoted as 34 per cent more than in 1932.

Australia and New Zealand have not as yet anything at all comparable to their credit in the way of increase of trade. But they are doing better than they were an the present depreciation of approximately 25 per cent in the exchange values of their currencies as compared with sterling, no longer passes as unobserved here.

Regarding Canada the improvement which has taken place in the general outlook since the devaluation of that country's currency approximately to the level of the American dollar, is regarded here as phenomenal. Canadian Pacific 4 per cent preference shares which reflect almost directly the prosperity or otherwise of Canadian business, have risen by over 60 per cent on the London Stock Exchange.

London bankers may still stand foursquare for sterling stabilization. Manchester cotton manufacturers have begun to emphasize a very big "if."

Business Slightly Off, Says Moody's

NEW YORK, April 2—Statistics appearing during last week indicated a moderately declining business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carload's	Elec	Steel	Com'd
Latest week	63.6	107.3	50.1	73.7
Prev week	65.2	106.4	51.5	74.4
Month ago	64.2	105.7	5.17	73.9
Year ago	49.7	91.2	15.5	52.1
1933-34 high	66.8	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933-34 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average equals 100)
Copyright, 1934, by Moody's.

Street Car Employees To Receive Wage Increase

DETROIT, April 2 (AP)—Because of increased earnings by Detroit's municipally-owned street railway system during the first quarter, some 5200 employees will receive a wage increase averaging 12 per cent for the three months beginning May 1.

Motormen, conductors and bus drivers now receiving 75 cents an hour, will be increased to 84 cents an hour. Operators of one-man street cars and drivers of large busses will be increased from 80 cents an hour to 89.6 cents, and other employees will benefit proportionately.

Santa Eulalia Silver Mines Resume Operations

MEXICO CITY, April 2 (United Press)—Several hundred employees are affected by an announcement that the Santa Eulalia silver mines in Chihuahua will resume operations after a shutdown of nearly two years.

The American Smelting & Refining Company said that improved conditions in the silver market in the United States was responsible for resumption of operations.

March Bond Sales In Canada Higher

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—New Canadian bond issues in March amounted to $10,609,042 as compared with no sales in March, 1933, according to figures compiled by Dominion Securities Corporation.

The largest issue sold during the month was a $7,700,000 4 per cent loan of the Province of Quebec due serially from March 15, 1944-54, to yield 3.95 per cent.

This is the first issue of the Province of Quebec since July, 1933, at which time they floated a $10,350,000 4¼ per cent loan.

A comparison of the sales made so far in 1934 as compared with those made in 1933 is shown in detail in the following table:

	1934	1933
Provincial	$51,499,000	$13,000,000
Municipal	3,268,187	1,412,610
Public Utilities	3,000,000	6,625,000
	$57,767,187	$21,037,610

Aluminum Co. of America Shows Profit for 1933

PITTSBURGH, April 2 (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America had a net income of $1,664,000 for 1933, compared with a net loss of $2,172,000 in the preceding year, Chairman Arthur V. Davis reported to stockholders of the $234,000,000 concern.

Sales last year were approximately 25 per cent greater than in the preceding 12 months and the present outlook for sales in 1934 "is encouraging," the annual report stated.

It predicts several important developments, notably the construction of an all-aluminum train and installation of an all-aluminum floor system in "an important street railway and highway bridge," will widen the company's market.

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No. 134

A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on Monday, April 16, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1934, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

In times of changing economic conditions, there is wisdom in securing for Estate funds the matured, unbiased judgment of a strong, independent banking institution.

TRUST DEPARTMENT

The SECOND NATIONAL Bank of Boston

FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and Hotel Statler Building

Davis Cup Squad Of Five Players To Report May 14

Stoefen, Shields, Allison, Wood and Lott Form the Nucleus of U. S. Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—The first gun has been fired by the United States Lawn Tennis Association in quest of the Davis Cup, won last year by Great Britain. The American Davis Cup Selection Committee opened the 1934 campaign today by naming five players from four sections of the country. They are Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, Calif., Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., both of New York. All of these players are invited to report to Capt. R. Norris Williams 2d at The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., on May 14. Other players may be added to this training group.

As all of the Davis Cup ties to be played by the United States team, both in this country and possibly abroad, will be staged on grass courts, The Merion Cricket Club has been selected as the permanent quarters for the players until such time as they may have won the right to represent this country in the European interzone cup final at Wimbledon, England, July 21, 23 and 24.

Selected for Singles

The initial group of players selected for early training is based upon singles play but the squad offers one or more possible doubles combinations in Lott and Stoefen, national doubles champions in 1933, and Allison and Lott, the latter being considered the greatest doubles player in the world today. For singles play, Shields, Allison and Stoefen were ranked No. 1, 2 and 3, respectively, last year, and the record of Stoefen, in the early play of the present year, both outdoor and indoor, would appear to indicate that he is a factor in this department of play of formidable caliber. Sidney Wood has always been noted for the strength and guile of his grass court game.

In the letter of invitation forwarded to these players by Chairman Holcombe Ward of the Davis Cup Committee, particular stress has been laid upon the requirement that all play and practice will be confined to grass courts and all players have been instructed to equip themselves with spike shoes for use at all times, when conditions may require. It is expected that such ties as the United States team may be required to play in this country will be staged comparatively near Philadelphia, and for that reason the players will not be away from their permanent training quarters for more than a few days at any period.

Merion Club Noted for Courts

The Merion club, where the intercollegiate championships have been held for years, is also noted for the excellent condition of its grass courts in early spring, and this together with the satisfactory club accommodations were the deciding factors in its selection as the training center. Once the candidates for the United States team report to Captain Williams, they will be under his charge and direction until such time as the United States may win the right to play abroad.

Under the North American Davis Cup draw, the United States is required to play Canada in this country and the winner of that match will, in turn, meet Mexico; this tie also to be held in the United States. It is expected that the surviving team, whether Canada, Mexico or the United States, will leave for England early in June, in order to participate in the English championships beginning June 25, and thus attain final tuning up practice against the greatest players of the world on the same courts as will be used in the interzone final and the challenge round at the end of July.

Sporting Around the Hub

BOTH the Braves and Red Sox break camp this week and begin the northward trek that will eventually end in Boston. The Tribe is scheduled to arrive home on the morning of April 11; but the Sox probably will not make their appearance until the following morning. The American Leaguers entrain for Orlando this evening where they will make their headquarters at the Hotel Angebilt for Tuesday and Wednesday. Orlando is the training base of the Brooklyn Dodgers. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday the Sox will be in Birmingham, Alabama, and on April 11 are booked to be in Baltimore. The Braves say good-by to St. Petersburg in time to play an exhibition game with the Dodgers at Orlando on Thursday and leave that city early Friday morning for Baltimore. The Tribe meets the Baltimore club of the International League on Sunday and faces the Washington Senators April 10.

Harvard's freshman baseball team leaves Cambridge today on a spring recess trip, during which it will play four games. The freshmen are making the trip at their own expense. The schedule arranged by Coach Henry Chauncey calls for the team to practice at Morristown School, New Jersey, tomorrow. A game will be played with Haverford School on Wednesday, with William Penn Charter on Thursday, with Gilman School, Baltimore, on Friday, and with Maryland freshmen on Saturday.

The best indoor polo season New England has enjoyed was closed Saturday evening at the Commonwealth Armory with an exhibition match between Westwood and an all-star group that called themselves the Orchid Raiders. The Raiders won, 13 to 12.

Weather permitting, three Boston University athletic teams will begin spring practice this week at Nickerson Field, Riverside. The baseball candidates report to Coach John M. Harmon today for the first work outside of the cage. Track candidates and members of the lacrosse team are likewise scheduled to report.

Entry blanks for membership in the Boston Park Department Association of Baseball Leagues are in the mail, it is announced by Bob Cusick, Billy Mullen's first lieutenant at the Recreation Office on Audubon Road. Any uniformed amateur team in Boston is eligible to enter. Any club interested can get in touch with Cusick or Mullen at headquarters, or by calling Kenmore 2211.

Sixty Harvard and Yale coaches had their second annual get-together Saturday afternoon and evening at the Harvard Varsity Club and the affair was pronounced a success by all who attended. The inclement weather spoiled plans for afternoon outdoor sports; but the coaches kept busy indoors. The entire Eli football staff was on hand, led by "Ducky" Pond, newly appointed head mentor.

The Suburban Twilight League of Boston will hold a meeting in the Hotel Avery at 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon. There were six teams in the circuit last season.

Received a letter from Ed Cunningham, Braves' secretary, this morning. He says in part: "We were looking like a real ball club for several days, only to have the props knocked out from under us by the injury to Maranville. It was a terrible blow to him and the club."

Several Changes In Duck Pin Table

BALTIMORE, April 2 (AP)—Walter Megaw of Washington and John Waters of Hartford, Conn., paired in the men's doubles last night in the National Duck Pin Bowling Congress tournament to roll 789 and go into first place in the event. The pair forced down Cowden and Holst of Washington, topping them by 19 points. Megaw scored 400 and Waters 389. The Harrison brothers, Paul and Joe, of Washington, took fifth place with 739.

The Arcade team of Washington reached second place in the men's team standing with 1816, 24 points behind the leaders, Convention Hall of Washington.

Two changes were made in the women's team standing. The Recreation Girls' of Washington went into third place with 1583 and the Lexington Girls of Baltimore took fifth place with 1542.

During the afternoon Frances Krieg of the Arcade team, Baltimore, gained a tie for first place with Clara Jackmore of Manchester, Conn., in the women's singles with 359.

General Shakeup In ABC Standings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., April 2—Another terrific week-end bombardment brought about a general shake-up of the "Big Ten" leaders in the thirty-fourth annual American Bowling Congress tournament now entering its final week.

Employers Mutuals, Milwaukee, Wis.; Louis Dumar and Leon Foster, Highland Park, Mich.; Gerald Vidro, Grand Rapids and Fred Weber, Milwaukee, held their lead positions in the team, doubles, singles and all-events, respectively, but the other topnotchers received a general shakeup.

Scoring games of 1033, 981, 1009, Held's Funeral Directors moved into second place in the five-man event last night with a 3023 total. The team finished in the runnerup spot last year in its home town, Columbus, with a score of 3018. Pabst Blue Ribbons and Idle Hour Recreations, two veteran Chicago lineups, rolled into fifth and ninth places with totals of 2986 and 2931.

Frederick Pfeffer, Omaha, Neb., led the advance in the singles division scoring games of 243, 248, 204 to take fourth position in the solo event with a 695 count. George Davis, Milwaukee, rolled up a 1941 total for second place in the all-events division, a missed spare in the eighth frame of the last game costing the lead.

Jean Bauer Wins Golf Final

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 2 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., played a mixture of erratic and sensational golf to win the Augusta woman's invitation golf tournament from Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., yesterday, 1 up, at the eighteenth hole. The 21-year-old golfer had to play her best to defeat Miss Miley, the medalist. Miss Bauer took the lead early in the match, but long drives and accurate putting enabled Miss Miley to even the match twice and to keep in the running all the way.

St. Michael's Qualifies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 2—St. Michael's College of this city won the eastern Canada junior hockey final on Saturday afternoon when they defeated the Charlottetown Abegweits, 7 to 2, in the second game of the series. They won the round, 19 to 4, and left for Winnipeg on Saturday night for the Canadian final against Edmonton.

College Golf Result

Florida 4, Georgetown 2.

N. Y. A. C. Poloists Defeat Holders Of Indoor Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—A new indoor polo championship team will be crowned at Chicago, this month, as the result of the victory of New York Athletic Club in the series for the eastern indoor polo championship, over the present titleholders, The Optimists, which was concluded on Saturday, at Squadron A Armory. This gives the winners the right to represent the eastern division at Chicago.

The final game, in which William G. Reynolds, Clarence G. Combs Jr. and Arthur Borden represented the Winged Foot organization, while J. H. Phipps, Winston F. C. Guest and Michael G. Phipps were the Optimist trio, was won by a score of 8½ to 5½, and was a triumph for team work over the star of the game, Guest.

The winners had a handicap of two goals, but Optimists made up the margin and went into the lead in the first chukker, 2½ to 1½, due to three goals and one foul by Optimists, and a foul by N. Y. A. C. But from the start of the second session, the new champions were supreme, in spite of brilliant play by Guest, and they led for the balance of the game, with the Optimists making a fine battle all the way. For the first time in the series, Combs, who is also on the intercollegiate team of Pennsylvania Military College, was at his best, and with both of his teammates also brilliant, they held Guest well, while scoring on quick and accurate shooting.

In the junior division, of which the winner will also go to Chicago, the Boulder Brook Club of Scarsdale, won its way to the final at Squadron A Armory, by a victory over the First Division team from Fort Hamilton, 11½ to 8½, the exact margin of their handicap of three, while over in Brooklyn, at Squadron C Armory, the 105th Field Artillery trio, scored a shutout victory over Hartford Cavalry Polo Association, 13½ to 0, receiving one goal by handicap.

The national intercollegiate championship got under way, with one game, at Squadron C Armory, in which Yale, after trailing Harvard in the first session, ran away in the second and third, and held the lead to the end. Yale was in receipt of a handicap of one, and the score was 6½ to 2. William Rand, No. 1 for Yale, was the star, scoring five goals. The game scheduled for Squadron A had to be postponed, as Combs was engaged in the senior game. The summary:

Eastern Indoor Polo Championship

N. Y. A. C.	Optimists
1—W. G. Reynolds	J. H. Phipps
2—C. C. Combs Jr.	W. F. Guest
Back—A. B. Borden	M. G. Phipps

Score—N. Y. A. C. 8½, Optimists 5½. Goals—N. Y. A. C.: Reynolds 3, Combs 5, Borden 3, by handicap 2. Optimists: J. Phipps 1, Guest 4, M. Phipps 4. Fouls—N. Y. A. C.: Reynolds 1, Combs 6, Borden 2; Optimists: J. Phipps 2, Guest 2, M. Phipps 3. Time of chukkers—7½ minutes each. Referee—Thomas Brady.

Junior Semifinals

105th F. A.	Hartford
1—M. J. Fitzgerald	B. Robinson
2—Lieut. Cullins	O. Enders
Back—A. W. Cutler	J. M. K. Davis

Score—105th F. A. 13½, Hartford 0. Goals—105th F. A.: Fitzgerald 7, Cutler 3, Cullins 2, by pony 2, by handicap 1. Hartford: Davis 2, Enders 1, Robinson 1. Fouls—105th F. A.: Cullins 3, Hartford: Robinson 3, Enders 4, Davis 1. Referee—Lieut. John Wallace. Time of periods—7½ minutes.

Boulder Brook	First Division
No. 1—Merle Fink	Maj. C. B. Lyman
No. 2—E. F. Ford	Lieut. Homer Kiefer
Back—J. L. Loeb	Lieut. W. A. Sackman

Score—Boulder Brook 11½, First Division 8.

Goals—Boulder Brook: Fink 5, Ford 5, pony 1, by handicap 3. First Division: Lyman 5, Kiefer 3, Sackman 3. Fouls—Boulder Brook: Ford 2, Loeb 3. First Division: Kiefer 4, Sackman 2. Referee—Walter Phillips. Time of chukkers—7½ minutes each.

Intercollegiate Tourney

Yale	Harvard
No. 1—R. W. B. Rand	Ed Gerry
No. 2—R. E. L. Wilson	L. S. Dillingham
Back—Jay Secor	T. L. Davis

Score—Yale 6½, Harvard 2. Goals—Yale: Rand 5, Wilson 2, by handicap 1; Harvard: Dillingham 3, Davis 2. Fouls—Yale: Rand 2, Wilson 1; Harvard: Davis 2, Gerry 2, Dillingham 2. Referee—Lieut. John Wallace. Time of periods—7½ minutes.

Peden-Audy Team Wins

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 2 (AP)—Lapping the field in the final hour of desperate sprinting, the Canadian team of Torchy Peden and Jules Audy won Pittsburgh's first six-day bicycle race which ended 35 minutes after midnight yesterday. The world champion Holland-Czechoslovakia combination of Piet Vankempen and Frank Bartell was second.

Wolverines Win Team Title With 30-Point Total

Medica Takes Individual Honors at Swimming Championships

National Collegiate A. A. Swimming Championship

College	Pts	College	Pts
Michigan	30	U. S. N. A.	6
So. California	19	Miami	3
Yale	15	Ohio State	3
Washington	15	Springfield	2
Rutgers	14	Minnesota	2
Illinois	10	Lafayette	1
Northwestern	7	Westchester	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 2—The University of Michigan continued in the National Collegiate Swimming spotlight by winning the annual championship contests here Saturday for the fifth time in eight years.

The Wolverines were far out in front with 30 points as a team total with the University of Southern California in second place with 19 points. The University of Washington and Yale University were tied for fourth place with 15 points each, while Rutgers College was fifth with 14 points.

Individual honors went to Jack Medica '36, Washington athlete from Seattle, who broke two more records in the finals, one of them to make a world record.

Medica set a new world record in the 440-yard freestyle event by finishing in 4m. 46.8s. to better J. R. Gilhula's '36, mark of 4m. 48.6s., set in 1933. Gilhula, representing Southern California, raced in the next lane to Medica and reached the tape about two feet behind the winner.

Medica then came back to take the 220-yard freestyle event in 2m. 13.2s. for a new N. C. A. A. record, bettering the old mark of 2m. 14.4s., set by George Kojak of Rutgers in 1933.

In the 1500-meter freestyle race, Medica paced the swimmers to the finish in 19m. 21.1s., to eclipse the old mark of 20m. 2.2s. set by Austin R. Clapp of Stanford in 1932.

Three victories placed him as high individual scorer with 15 points and incidentally the feat of winning three firsts has not been duplicated since Albert H. Schwartz, Northwestern, turned the trick in 1931.

C. R. Flachmann '35, Illinois, was second high scorer with 10 points, winning the 50-yard freestyle, placing second in the 100-yard freestyle and third in the 220-yard freestyle

The University of Minnesota was able to maintain a record of placing in every N. C. A. A. championship meet since it was originated 11 years ago, when Northwestern University was disqualified in the 300-yard medley relay. The Gophers eased into the scoring column by taking a fourth place in the event.

R. K. Degener '34 was the outstanding diver in the event, winning handily with 154.64 points to hold his championship won last year. His nearest competitor was Morton Wayne, Miami University, Fla., who had 135.22 points.

Walter Spence '34, Rutgers College star, equaled his own record in the 100-yard freestyle event with a time of 51.6s.

At a meeting of the Rules Committee of the N. C. A. A. held in connection with the meet, two dives which were eliminated from competition last year were restored for collegiate competition only: the one and a half Gaynor and the one and a half cutaway.

Michael Peppe, coach of the Ohio State swimming team, was elected president of the National Collegiate Coaches' Association at the session and the board voted to accept the invitation of the United States Naval Academy to hold the 1935 meet in Annapolis.

'Mother of Polo' Passes On

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, "the mother of American polo," who passed on yesterday in Aiken, S. C., had held for 25 years a position in the sports of this country which probably no other woman ever held before her. One of the world's leading horsewomen, she contributed so greatly to the development of polo on this side of the Atlantic that the present preëminence of the United States in this field is attributed largely to her interest. Under her tutelage, her sons, Thomas and Francis, became famous on the polo field. She was the principal patron of the polo team at Westbury, L. I., and she herself organized the team known as Old Aiken. Other of her polo protégés included Devereux Milburn, Louis Stoddard, J. Watson Webb, F. Skiddy von Stade, James P. Mills, James C. Rathborne, Stewart Iglehart, E. T. Gerry Jr. and Michael G. Phipps, all of whom have made polo history, here, in England and in the Argentine.

World Chess Match Started

BADEN, Ger., April 2 (AP)—The return match for the chess championship of the world began yesterday between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris, the titleholder, and E. G. Bogoljubow of Triberg, Ger. After 40 moves the session was adjourned and will be continued. Bogoljubow was defeated in the first match, 11 to 5, with nine games drawn. Play began in the marble hall of the Kurhaus here. Bogoljubow won the toss for first move. He played the white pieces, starting with the queen's pawn opening. Clever maneuvering by the challenger kept Dr. Alekhine constantly on the defensive. Bogoljubow could make no real headway, however, and honors were about even at adjournment. The second game of the series is scheduled for Wednesday and the third for Friday, after which the play will shift to Villingen. In 1929 the champion conquered Bogoljubow by 11 to 5, with nine games ending in draws.

Change Eastern Schedule

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Three changes in the schedule of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League were announced last night by Ellwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary-treasurer Cornell's scheduled game at Princeton on June 2 has been advanced to April 21, when it will be played as part of a doubleheader at Ithaca. Cornell will play host to Pennsylvania on June 16 instead of May 16 Dartmouth will meet Pennsylvania at Hanover on May 10, instead of May 11, to obtain a breathing spell before playing a doubleheader at Princeton on May 12.

Buffalo Quintet Wins Title

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., April 2 (AP)—The Buffalo (N. Y.) team, representing the Central Y. M. C. A. in that city, Saturday won the national Young Men's Christian Association basketball championship by defeating the Wilmerding (Penna.) Passers, 41 to 27. In the semifinal round Buffalo defeated the Williamsport quintet, 57 to 31, while Wilmerding downed Quincy, Mass., 52 to 41.

Rice And Crouch Released

TAMPA, Fla., April 2 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds have released Outfielder Harry Rice and Catcher Jack Crouch unconditionally to Toronto of the International League. The Maple Leafs agreed to let Cincinnati take any two Toronto players at the end of the season.

Rangers and St. Mirren in Final

GLASGOW, Scot., April 2 (AP)—Glasgow Rangers and St. Mirren Saturday won their way to the final round of the Scottish Football Association Cup competition with close victories in the semifinal round. Glasgow defeated St. Johnstone 1 to 0 while St. Mirren beat Motherwell 3 to 1.

Harvard and Army Capture the Honors In College Fencing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 2—Harvard and United States Military Academy captured all the individual championships in the forty-first National Intercollegiate Fencing Association championships Saturday at Hotel Commodore. This left the favorites, United States Naval Academy, and Yale, without a single title.

Edward Flanick, West Point senior, accounted for the épée title. Confronted with a pair of the newly risen fencers of College of the City of New York, George Lewis and Nathaniel Lubell, as well as a member of the champion team of New York University, Robert Frank, two complete final rounds were necessary, as the first strip resulted in a triple tie, only Lubbell being eliminated. But in the second, Flanick scored over both of the others, defeating Frank, 2—1, and coming from behind to defeat Lewis, 2—1, after losing the first touch. Frank took second, with a 2—1 victory over Lewis.

In the foils final, John G. Hurd, Harvard, stood out far superior to the other three finalists, Edward R. Tilburne, Navy; Fred Kornfeld, New York University and Norman Bullard, Yale. Kornfeld made the best battle with him, taking three touches, but was beaten in turn by Tilburne for second place.

The saber final was between the two who had eliminated Charles Abushevitz of Yale. Charles L. Andrews, Army, won, after a fence-off with Cornel Wilde, City College, 5—4, while Walter L. Alexander, the other Yale representative, was third. The other finalist was Alexander Mehlman, captain of the New York University champion team, who fought in both foils and saber.

Basketball Fans May Have Signals From the Officials

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2 (AP)—Basketball fans, like football spectators, are going to have signals from officials they can understand—if the national rules committee adopts the recommendation of the National Basketball Coaches' Association.

Wig-wagging a foul so the fan can tell whether it's roughing, shoving, or other violations of the rules were recommended to the rules group for adoption by the N. B. C. A. at the closing session of its convention here Saturday.

Other changes, all minor, which the coaches passed on to the rules committee for official action were:

1. Increase of the time-out periods from one to two minutes.
2. Re-wording of rules so as to make an official hand the ball to a player instead of merely handling it in out-of-bounds tossins.
3. Discouraging, in some way, of the use of the huddle for signal calling, which they said slowed up the game.

Elevation of the baskets from 10 to 12 feet and coloring the ball and the net under the rim black were scheduled for further research by a committee of coaches before being given serious consideration.

Lu Valle Runs Behind Eastman's 440 Mark

PALO ALTO, Calif., April 2 (AP)—James E. Lu Valle, University of California at Los Angeles quartermiler, failed Saturday in his attempt to better Ben Eastman's 440-yard mark and Bill Carr's 400-meter record, running the lap in 47.4s. in the Stanford-U. C. L. A. meet.

Eastman, former Stanford ace, holds the 440-yard record in 46.4s., made here two years ago. Carr, who wore the colors of University of Pennsylvania, set the 400-meter time of 46.2s. in the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles. Lu Valle covered the 400 meters in 46.9s.

Stanford won the meet, 87 1-3 to 43 2-3.

Johnny Lyman, intercollegiate A. A. record-holder in the shot-put, sounded a warning to all his competitors when he sent the 16-pound ball 52ft. 4in., just 4½ inches short of his I. A. A. A. A. mark.

Lyman broke a freak world record—that for the 24-pound shot—when he registered 40ft. 7¾in. to better the 21-year-old mark of Pat McDonald. The New Yorker did 39ft. 3½in. at Celtic Park in 1913.

Cooper Shoots a 64!

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., April 2 (AP)—Harry Cooper, the veteran "Lighthorse Harry" from Chicago, shot a 64 for a new course record and the second-round lead in the Cavalier open. His 36-hole total was 135. The slender professional made only one error as he covered the course in 32-32—64, four under par. Cooper's fine round, after his opening 71 Saturday, gave him a two-stroke lead over Paul Runyan and three over Ky Laffoon, who were tied for the first-round top position with 69's. Runyan, who won this tournament a year ago, turned in a card identical with par on every hole, while Laffoon, with several three-putt greens, was one above par at 69. Bill Mehlhorn, with a 69 to go with his first round 73, and Bobby Cruickshank, who had another 71, were together at 142. Tommy Armour and Horton Smith were eight blows back of the leader with 143's, and Denny Shute, British open titleholder, was another shot removed.

Naval Academy Rifle Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 2—United States Naval Academy is the champion of the National Intercollegiate Rifle Association for small-bore shooting this season, according to an official announcement. The Midshipmen scored 1350 points of a possible 1500. New York University placed second with 1348 and Lehigh University third with 1338.

Gregory Wins 10-Mile Race

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., April 2 (AP)—Lou Gregory of New York, United States national 10,000-meter champion, Saturday won the Miller 10-mile road race, defeating a large field of Canadian runners. Friday Gregory ran third in a five-mile race at Toronto.

Aube Sent to Newark

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 2 (AP)—The New York Yankees have announced the release of Hormidas Aube, right-handed pitcher, to Newark, their International League farm.

College Baseball Results

Illinois 5, Ohio 4.
Iowa 7, Macomb Teachers 0.
Mich. State 8, Caromount A. C. 8.
Ohio 1, Illinois 0.

College Track Results

Dartmouth 67½, W. and M. 58½.
Stanford 87 1-3, U. C. L. A. 43 2-3.

College Rugby Results

New York R. C. 3, Harvard 0.
Princeton 8, French Club 0.

College Lacrosse Result

West Point 4, U. S. N. A. 3.

Hawks Qualify To Face Wings In Final Series

Eliminate Montreal 6-2 on Round Before About 18,000 Hockey Fans

Stanley Cup Playdowns (Semifinal Series)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	2	0	6	3	4
Montreal	0	2	3	6	0

(Two-game total goals.)

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 2—In the presence of 18,000 fans at the Chicago Stadium here last night, the Chicago Black Hawks entered the Stanley Cup hockey finals by defeating the Montreal Maroons 3 to 2. This count brought the total score of their two-game series to Chicago 6, Montreal 2. It is the second time in their history the local team got into the title finals.

Thompson scored in the first half minute of the opening period on a pass from Romnes and March. Northcott, for Montreal, matched this 11 minutes later. In the second period McFadyen scored unassisted for the Hawks. Northcott evened the count in the third, but Cook came along six minutes later to make it three for Chicago.

Chicago		Montreal
Thompson, Gottselig, Trudel	lw	Robinson, Kilrea
Romnes, Cook, McFadyen	c	Smith, Blinco, Haynes
March, Couture, Goldsworthy	rw	Northcott, Trottier, Cain
Conacher, Abel	ld	Evans, Frew
Jenkins, Coulter	rd	Wentworth, Mackenzie
Gardiner	g	Kerr

Score—Chicago 3, Montreal 2. Goals—Thompson, McFadyen and Cook for Chicago; Northcott 2 for Montreal. Assists—Romnes and March for Chicago; Wentworth 2, Smith for Montreal. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal, and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Syracuse Wins Two As International Finishes

International Hockey League Playoffs (Final Standing)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	5	0	1	20	9	10
Detroit	3	0	3	18	17	6
Buffalo	2	0	4	13	17	4
Syracuse	2	0	4	11	19	4

Result March 31

Syracuse 3, Buffalo 1.

Result April 1

Syracuse 3, Detroit 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., April 2—Syracuse Stars registered their first victory of the International Hockey League playoff tournament when they defeated Buffalo Bisons here Saturday night, 3 to 1. The visitors scored three times in the third period after trailing, 1 to 0, throughout the second. Syracuse had lost four-straight games before Saturday. The summary:

Syracuse		Buffalo
Martin, Huggins, Hergert	lw	Barton, Armand, Kuhn
Miller, Neville, Darragh	c	Schultz, Roth, Convey
Downie, Markle, Carr	rw	Jarvis, Newman, Keating
Hughes, ld	rd	Teasdale
Bellemer, rd	ld	McDonald
Roach, g	g	Taugher

Score—Syracuse 3, Buffalo 1. Goals—Markle 2, Martin for Syracuse; Kuhn for Buffalo. Assists—Miller 2, Neville, Huggins for Syracuse. Officials—Clarence Bush and Bill Starkings. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 2—Syracuse Stars rounded out a season studded with inconsistent performances and trying problems, by defeating Detroit Olympics here last night, 3 to 2. It was the last game of the International Hockey League playoff tournament, already won by London. Hergert, Markle and Rennie did the scoring for Syracuse, while Mitchell and Cooper tallied for Detroit. The summary:

Syracuse		Detroit
Martin, Huggins, Hergert	lw	Cooper, Saunders, Nickarr
Miller, Neville, Darragh	c	Cook, P. Mitchell
Markle, Downie, Carr	rw	Massecar, Drouillard
Bellemer, Rennie, ld	rd	Foster, Lederman
Hughes, rd	ld	Robertson
Roach, g	g	Cox

Score—Syracuse 3, Detroit 2. Goals—Hergert, Markle, Rennie for Syracuse; Mitchell, Cooper for Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Exhibition Baseball Results
By the Associated Press

March 31

Chicago (A) 15, Pasadena 2.
Cincinnati (N) 12, Columbus (AA) 3.
Cleveland (A) 7, New York (N) 3.
Detroit (A) 3, Brooklyn (N) 1.
House of David 3, Baltimore (IL) 2.
New York (A) 6, Newark (IL) 5.
Philadelphia (N) 4, Montreal (IL) 2.
Pittsburgh (N) 7, Chicago (N) 6.
St. Louis (A) 5, Buffalo (IL) 4.
St. Louis (N) 8, Boston (A) 3.
Syracuse (IL) 5, Knoxville (SA) 4.

April 1

Boston (A) 6, Philadelphia (N) 1.
Chicago (A) 3, Pasadena 0
Detroit (A) 10, Newark (IL) 6.
New York (A) 9, St. Louis (N) 3.
New York (N) 2, Cleveland (A) 0.
Philadelphia (A) 5, Brooklyn (N) 4.
Pittsburgh (N) 9, Chicago (N) 8.
St. Louis (A) 6, Buffalo (IL) 5.

Stoefen Defeats Grant

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2 (AP)—Towering over his opponent so the pair looked almost ludicrous together, Lester R. Stoefen, the tall indoor champion of the United States, defeated little Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., ranking No. 7, in straight sets, 7—5, 7—5, 7—5, in the final of the Atlanta Biltmore invitation tennis tournament here Saturday. Stoefen had Grant running all over the court. Stoefen and Lott paired together after the singles to win the doubles final from Grant and Malon Courts. The score was 6—3, 5—7, 8—6, but both Stoefen and Lott were taking it easy.

St. Louis Defeats Pawtucket

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 2 (AP)—Two goals in the second overtime period gave the Stix Bater & Fuller eleven a 4-to-2 victory over the Pawtucket Rangers of Rhode Island in the first Challenge Cup soccer game of the national series here yesterday. A close game, featured by the fine defensive work of the Rangers, developed into almost a rout in the final extra period. Werner Nilsen headed the goal that gave Stix a 3-to-2 advantage, and Eddie Flavin counted the final goal with a short kick in front of the net.

Vines Defeats Tilden

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2 (AP)—The blistering drives for which Ellsworth Vines is famous helped him win a professional tennis match from Bill Tilden here last night. The scores were 8—10, 6—3, 11—9. In the doubles, Keith Gledhill and Vines beat Vincent Richards and Tilden, 6—2, 9—7. In the other singles match, Gledhill ran through Richards, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2.

Ferrera Wins Golf Final

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (AP)—Charles Ferrera, national public links golf champion, won his third San Francisco city title when he defeated Roy Wiggins of Oakland, 9 and 7, in a 36-hole final yesterday.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 4, Tulsa 3.

Providence Reds Win Two Straight From Bruin Cubs

Canadian-American Hockey League Playoff (Final Series)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	2	0	8	4	4
Boston	0	2	4	8	0

(Best three out of five games)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2—Art Giroux, Providence right wing, provided individual features here last night by scoring all four goals to give the local Reds a 4-to-3 victory against the Bruin Cubs. Having won in Boston Saturday, the locals now need only one more victory. The third game is scheduled here Wednesday night and if a fourth is necessary it will be played at Boston on Thursday. The summary:

Providence		Boston
Harrington, Hart	lw	Fillmore, Patterson, Cunningham
Murray, Gaudreault, Alexandre	c	F. Jerwa, Halliday, Buckles
Rivers, Giroux, Taylor	rw	Heximer, Jackles, Cunningham
Nichols, Mulligan	ld	rd, J. Jerwa, Davie
Lesieur, McVicar	rd	ld, McInenly, J. Jerwa
Byrne	g	Jackson

Score—Providence 4, Boston 3. Goals—Giroux 4 for Providence; J. Jerwa, Fillmore, Buckles for Boston. Assists—Mulligan 2, Taylor, Hart, Lesieur, Harrington, Gaudreault for Providence; Halliday, Patterson, Heximer, F. Jerwa for Boston. Referees—J. A. Cameron and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Scoring three goals in the third period enabled the Providence Reds to defeat the Bruin Cubs, 4 to 1, at the Boston Garden Saturday night, in the first game of the final series for the Canadian-American Hockey League championship. Art Giroux and Bobby Taylor were the scoring heroes for the victors with two goals each. Both teams scored in the first period. About 10,000 fans attended the game. The summary:

Providence		Boston
Hart, Harrington, Alexandre	lw	Fillmore, Patterson, Buckles
Gaudreault, Murray, Alexandre	c	F. Jerwa, Halliday, Buckles
Giroux, Rivers, Taylor	rw	Heximer, Harnott, Cunningham, Halliday
Mulligan, Nichols, Gaudreault	ld	rd, J. Jerwa, Davie
McVicar, Lesieur, Gaudreault	rd	ld, McInenly, J. Jerwa
Byrne	g	Jackson

Score—Providence 4, Boston 1. Goals—Taylor 2, Giroux 2 for Providence; Buckles for Boston. Assists—Gaudreault 2, Hart, Harrington, Giroux for Providence. Referees—J. A. Cameron and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Huddersfield Town Back in Tie for Lead

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Huddersfield Town got back into a tie with the Arsenal for leadership of the first division of the English Soccer League in Saturday's engagements. While the Gunners were being held to a 1-to-1 tie at Stoke City, Huddersfield humbled Manchester city, cup finalists, by a 1-to-0 score at home.

Tottenham Hotspurs made secure their hold on third place by trimming Leeds United, 5 to 1, while Derby County, which was on even terms with the Spurs before the holiday grind started, slipped further back with a 4-to-2 defeat at Liverpool.

Standings at the head of the Scottish League remained unchanged, the leaders being engaged in cup semifinals. Dunfermline kept a slim half-game lead over the second division although losing 3 to 1 to Raith Rovers, when the second-place Stenhousemuir eleven also tasted defeat.

Western Challengers Capture First Game

Allan Cup Title Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Fort William	1	0	3	2	2
Moncton	0	1	2	3	0

(Best two out of three.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 2—Fort William, senior champions of Western Canada, defeated the Moncton Hawks, representatives of Eastern Canada and 1933 Canadian senior champions, by 3 to 2 in the first game of the best two-out-of-three series for the Allan Cup here on Saturday. The winners did not have the speed of the losers, but their short-passing game carried them close in to the Moncton net on almost every rush. They scored two goals in the first period and added their third in the second in which Moncton scored its two goals. The third period was scoreless. The second game will be played tonight. The summary:

Fort William		Moncton
O'Leary, McLeod	lw	rw, Irvine, James
O. Hacquoil, Houston	c	c, Miller, McDonald
Hogarth, McLeod	rw	lw, Connolly, McManus
McGranar, Manahan, Id	rd	Burrage, Webster
Knowles, rd	ld	Gill
G. Hacquoil, g	g	Foster

Score—Fort William 3, Moncton 2. Goals—Houston 2 and Hogarth for Fort William; James and Gill for Moncton. Assists—McLeod and O Hacquoil for Fort William; Miller for Moncton. Referees—C. S. Campbell, Edmonton, and G. Foster, Montreal. Three—20m. periods.

Parker Wins Schoolboy Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 2 (AP)—Frank A. Parker, eighth ranking player in the United States tennis list, easily defeated Ramsey Potts of Memphis, Tenn., 6—1, 6—1, 6—2, in the final of the interscholastic tennis tournament Saturday at the Bermuda Lawn Tennis Club. Parker, representing Lawrenceville (N. J.) School, was in full command of the situation at all times, and Potts, carrying the Darling School's banner, never was able to fathom his rival's all-around game. Parker also shared in the doubles title, he and Gordon Fraker defeating Potts and Frank Rericha of Peekskill Academy, 7—5, 6—2.

Manchester Team Beats Yale

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 2 (AP)—Playing on ground that was more like a quagmire than a Rugby field, due to heavy rain, the Yale Rugby team was defeated by the Manchester Regiment in the second game here. The score was 6

Arbitration Talk Delays Peace In Haverhill Strike

Power to Enforce Decisions Arbitrarily, Blocks Shoe Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 2—Another deadlock! Hopes of relief from the month-long strike of shoe workers here were dashd again today. The workers withdrew from a conference with employers' representatives—refusing again to agree to conciliation involving arbitration.

Possibility of sending more than 600 skilled shoe workers back to their machines was seen last week when union leaders agreed to listen to a new plan offered by the shoe manufacturers' Board of Trade. The conference, however, got no further than the mention of arbitration, that is, the power to enforce decisions arbitrarily. The workers reiterated their objection to this method, which, they complain, always has left them "on the short end," and stalked out.

Tension grows as manufacturers declare themselves ready to "stick it out." They already have lost the Easter trade and stand to lose little more now by refusing agreement except on their terms of arbitration. The workers, meanwhile, feel that the strike is the only weapon left to them and that they must hold out for their demands without arbitration.

The manufacturers point out that the workers are losing more than $150,000 a week in wages, while the workers remind the manufacturers that they are losing "thousands" in sales.

An election among members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, independent labor unit apparently representing the workers at present, disclosed today that Mr. Deiden Katt had been elected general organizer, nominal leader of the group.

American Federation of Labor officials again today pointed out that unification of the workers under a national organization would help to iron out the difficulties.

Harbor Bill to Call For Delaware Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Md., April 2—The Rivers and Harbors Committee of the United States House of Representatives has adopted the report of War Department engineers calling for expenditure of about $12,500,000 to deepen and widen the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting Chesapeake and Delaware bays, according to reports received here. The project will be included in a Rivers and Harbors Bill which will be introduced by Representative Joseph J. Mansfield (D.) of Texas, chairman of the committee, calling for an appropriation of $154,000,000.

Improvement of the canal, which has this city as its western terminus and Delaware City on the East, will result in the saving of at least $1,000,000 annually to shipping interests, its proponents hold. Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York interests are backing it.

The project will enable vessels of a depth of 25 feet to penetrate the canal and save a trip around the Virginia Capes and out into the Atlantic in proceeding between the Chesapeake Bay and northern ports. War vessels of the depth indicated also would be able to proceed between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m.; Fridays, April 13 and 27, in coöperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Daily, except Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 8:45-8:59 p. m.; Sunday, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Monday and Tuesday, 12:30-12:45 p. m.; Wednesday, 10:00-10:30 a. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperation with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m.; Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—Every Friday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m.; first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays, during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-348m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., [illegible], 1420kc-207m.

Byrd Commences That Long Vigil

(Continued from Page 1)

graph records, and supplies ample to last out the period.

With the writing he plans to do and the work involved in maintaining a continuous meteorological record, not to mention the unremitting struggle to exist, he felt that the existence should not be so barren as people are tempted to consider it.

Important Data

From the meteorological records he will keep, Admiral Byrd expects one of the most important contributions of the entire expedition. The advance base is completely equipped as a weather station. Up to now the bulk of antarctic meteorological data has been collected by ships operating in antarctic waters.

In the absence of the leader the camp at Little America is settling into a new routine under the direction of Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, second in command. The full energies of the camp were being directed toward making the place secure for the winter night.

A system of tunnels was being dug to house the crates of 140 huskies. Tunnels also were being sunk to connect the new buildings. The caved-in tunnels used by the first expedition will soon be restored.

The Government of Little America, as Admiral Byrd defined it, was to be that of a republic, in which the 55 men here shall all stand upon equal footing with equal rights.

In addition to the officers he named a staff of 14 with authority to act upon its own initiative and corresponding to a legislative body. It has the right of appeal and protest from the decision of officers and the power of veto by a two-thirds vote.

Music

Miniature Opera

In the first of the Five Unusual Saturday Mornings scheduled for the Fine Arts Theater, Humperdinck's opera, "Hansel and Gretel" came to vivacious performance in a version cut to the requirements of stage and time.

The settings were skilfully adapted to the space allowed—the cottage interior of the first act well achieved, and the last act showing the front door of Mr. Joseph Urban's original "gingerbread house." A wing of this famous edifice extending on either side might have added to the illusion, but possibly they were not flat enough to be fitted in. At any rate, the gruelling pen and stove were there, ready for the victim, and great was the delight of the large audience of young children (guarded by plenty of grown-ups) when it turned out to be the witch.

Miss Elsa Fiedler successfully supported the singers with a piano arrangement of the score. Miss Louise Bernhardt as Hansel and Miss Cecile Sherman as Gretel sang the familiar airs in clearly enunciated English and pleasing voice, and disported themselves like true youngsters, now pugnacious, now playful, often greedy, but always jes' kids.

Miss Edith Piper sang the mother's rôle in pathetic vein and donned a ferocious mask and menacing manner as the witch. Miss Alma Milstead was the melodious Sand Man and Dew Fairy, in both parts attractively attired. Mr. Floyd Worthington was the father. There was so much good singing, so much verve in the action supplied, that the angel staircase and chorus of gingerbread boys and girls revived were hardly missed.

M. L.

Glee Club of Newton To Sing at Hartford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., April 2—Connecticut is not too far for the Highland Glee Club of Newton to go when it means helping young people to realize a better appreciation of music.

Proceeds from a concert to be held by the Federated Glee Clubs at Bushnell Memorial Hall, Hartford, on May 12, will be used to forward 4-H Club work in Connecticut.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibitions: Virgin and Child of Andrea Montegna; work of Turner and Girtin. Prints and drawings by and after Rubens. Etchings by Mary Cassatt; modern American prints; illustrations of the nineties.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m.; music at 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, and music at 2.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Stephen Yocubowsky and sculpture by Karl F. Skoog. Through April 3.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. French drawings and prints of the nineteenth century. Through April 23. Photographs of Persian architecture. Through April 12. Romantic Book Illustration in France, 1798-1848. April 4-29.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Recent work by Emanuelo Romano.

The Medici Book and Print Shop—Pencil sketches and lithographs by John Pratt Whitman.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5, Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Exhibitions include Natural History exhibits of reptiles, minerals and shells; Habitat groups of small animals, birds and sea life; exhibits from foreign countries, among which are China, Japan, Pacific Islands, India, Egypt, Arctic Regions; doll room; American Indians; Mexican pottery; Oriental ivory carvings.

Junior League of Boston—Exhibition of sculpture by Katherine B. Hamilton. Through April 7.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of paintings of flowers in water color by Polly Nordell. Through April 6.

Brittany Coffee Shop—Exhibition of portraits by Mrs. Samuel Morison, and paintings of still life by Miss Jessie G. Sherman. Through April 5.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings of flowers by various artists. Through April 14. Also oils by A. Manievich. Through April 7.

Boston Art Club—Memorial exhibition of oils and pastels by Arthur C. Goodwin. Through April 12.

Architects' Shop—Water color paintings by Arthur C. Sprague. Through April 16.

Boston City Club Gallery—Exhibition of portraits in oil and charcoal by Miss Charlotte H. Lamson. Through April 9.

Robert C. Vose Gallery—Water colors by Harold B. Warren. Through April 14.

Doll & Richards—Charcoal drawings of Old Provincetown by W. H. W. Bicknell. Also flower and mountain pastels by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through April 14.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of black and white etchings by Roi Partridge. Through April 14.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Exhibition of paintings and water colors of the sea by Alphonse J. Shelton. Through April 14.

Motion Pictures

Grand Show Piece

"The House of Rothschild," opening at the Majestic Theater Saturday evening, is a grand show piece in the best Hollywood style, with Mr. George Arliss, as the founder of the family and later his oldest son, less Arliss than he has been since the "Disraeli" days and in equal ratio more effective.

As old Father Meyer in the Frankfort Ghetto, persecuted but not forlorn (for is he not a money-lender and on the up grade?) he has his illusory moments, in a make-up that is almost a disguise, when he smites the audience with responsive emotion. As Nathan, the grown son, carrying on the traditions of the house and building, always building, toward greater financial strength and consequent political power, the ghost of Disraeli moves in the figure of the ever heroic Jew, but moves impressively. And it is that "the Jew may walk the earth with dignity," that peace in Europe may be restored and the tyrant Napoleon conclusively expelled, and not that his daughter's alliance with a Gentile be happily sealed in marriage, that he is willing to sacrifice his personal fortune—if necessary. The romantic interludes between the daughter, Miss Loretta Young (whose old-fashioned gowns and headdress mightily become her) and Mr. Robert Young (no relation) are anæmic insets of little import to the story. Miss Helen Westley gives a superb character study, rich in humor and humanity, of the Rothschild wife and mother, a grand old lady of the Ghetto who remains there all her life. Mr. C. Aubrey Smith is a strong Duke of Wellington and the entire cast is exceptionally well chosen.

The photography is of top-notch brilliance and dexterity. The shot showing the five brothers simultaneously in their separate offices in the capitals of Europe is very clever. But the mob scenes are quite plainly composed of extras running up studio alleys.

The technicolor dénouement is colossal—as a mistake. Although the colors are more subdued and pleasing than they have been in earlier experiments, the sudden transition breaks the unity of mood.

Mr. Alfred Werker, a graduate of the "horse opera" school, shows the promise of his higher destiny in the clean-cut, well-paced direction.

Counterfeit

Mr. John Cromwell had a difficult subject to handle in "Spitfire," now at the RKO Keith Theater, and he did not surmount the difficulties. Healing by religious faith is too delicate a matter for portrayal on the screen unless it be done with supreme care and sincerity. If it fails to ring true—it rings very hollow indeed.

Then, too, Miss Katharine Hepburn has too aristocratic an ankle and too patrician a face to look like a wild mountain girl and she is not a sufficiently versatile actress to behave like one. Trigger, as she is called in this picture, is supposed to have a sublimely simple faith that heals and that rebounds with cries of "witchcraft" upon her. But you are unable to take either her faith or her suffering seriously because you are thinking how neatly her hair stays in place and how clean her face is and where did she find the lipstick? Also, how she must be struggling with that southern accent.

We are not joining in the general "panning" of Miss Hepburn, because we liked her autobiographical "Morning Glory" and found her Jo the Jo of our childhood dreams. But in "Spitfire" she is miscast—in a play that is mis-conceived.

Mr. Ralph Bellamy and Mr. Robert Young are two elegant young engineers who influence her and there are a lot of dismal-looking mountain characters, including Mr. Sidney Toler, in the cast.

Mrs. Pat's Screen Bow

Norma Shearer fans will not agree, but the first really important thing about "Riptide," which is drawing crowds to Loew's State Theater, is the screen début of Mrs. Patrick Campbell. And the second is Boston's dear old E. E. Clive peering round a corner or two in a bravely done bit. Mrs. Campbell plays a Dowager Duchess in the grand manner, and the rest of the cast should have been commanded to stop all play-pretending and just listen to the pearls of English-as-she-should-be-spoke fall from her lips, or watch her show them what pantomime should be like.

Miss Shearer moves in a syncopated smart set that is forever entertaining itself by mixing cocktails and love-affairs, and bruises her own butterfly wing in the contact. She is supposed to be a not entirely good woman but a repentant one, finding home and contentment in her husband's love at last. Mr. Herbert Marshall goes through great strain as the more or less enduring husband. Mr. Robert Montgomery, as a prankish playboy, is perfectly cast.

Mr. Halliwell Hobbes walks across one scene as a butler-or-something. Why is it that the screen's best people so often appear in negligible parts? And why is it that to the multitude, such shallow stuff can pass for drama?

The opening sequences, showing Mr. Marshall and Miss Shearer in insect costume, preparing for a masquerade ball, are novel and great fun.

M. L.

"Melody in Spring"

The current film at the Metropolitan, "Melody in Spring," is an amusing little romance in which Mr. Charles Ruggles and Miss Mary Boland succeed in being funny without slapstick. The picture introduces Mr. Lanny Ross, the radio singer, to the screen. He plays a young singer who aspires to a place on the radio hour of a dog-biscuit manufacturer (Mr. Ruggles), and incidentally to the hand of the manufacturer's daughter (Miss Ann Sothern). Mr. Ruggles's propensity for collecting various odd objects provides the comic complications. P. S. The young man gets the job, and the girl.

Roxy and his "Gang" provide the stage show, which very likely will be a bigger attraction to most theatergoers than the film. He brings a large company, and offers a program lasting for an hour. His act was greeted with prolonged applause.

Pere Marquette Loan Reduced

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway Company's loan from the Railroad Credit Corporation, originally $855,000, had been reduced to $585,073 at Dec. 31 last, said J. J. Bernet, Pere Marquette president, in the 1933 preliminary report.

Teachers Confer On Presentation Of Social Ethics

Paint the educational world with the glamour of emotion if you wish to make a lasting impression on your pupils, Mr. Joseph B. Egan told public school teachers attending a conference on social ethics at the Westminster Hotel Saturday. He stressed a need of getting away from cold intellectuality to arouse interest by assigning class room "crews" to search for knowledge.

Picturing a battle schools must wage to prevent cupidity in advertising from ruining the strong educational factors of the press, theater and radio, Mr. Philip Marson of the Boston Latin School urged educators to teach pupils to see through such chicanery. Sensational news and entertainment, playing to the mass instincts, can only debase excellent channels for informative teaching, he declared.

"Instruction in social ethics should be made so interesting and should become such a factor in the lives of children that the virtues of truthfulness, loyalty, courage, obedience and respect for the rights of others would replace their opposites," Mr. Ernest Makechnie, chairman of the conference declared. He envisaged a state department to direct courses that would teach fire prevention, anti-crime studies, morality and subjects stressing spiritual uprightness.

Recovery on the Way, Motor Head Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

take, should be predicated upon the most efficient set of circumstances even if it means, through evolution the elimination of the less efficient."

Mr. Sloan scouts the theory that unemployment is solved by dividing the amount of work by the number of workers—reducing, in other words, the work week to 30 hours.

"The average hours of employment over the decade may perhaps be gradually reduced, but, from an economic standpoint, an immediate radical adjustment is bound to exert a highly deflationary influence and at a time of improving conditions will surely inject into the picture a highly objectionable effect," he states. "It is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail."

Mr. Sloan says that with the period of readjustment completed, the automotive industry will assume an important part in the world's economic recovery, "because the economic position of the automobile, as an instrumentality of transportation, was being continually strengthened by technical progress and increased efficiency in manufacture and in operation."

"It should also be recognized," he concludes, "that added costs go toward increasing the compensation of the workers in the industry and contributing industries through higher salaries and wages—an essential part of the national recovery program and a factor of importance in increasing the purchasing power of the great mass of consumers.

"More than 15,000,000 people are estimated to have moved into suburban communities in the last decade, and have become largely dependent upon the highway. The motor vehicle is serving 50,000 communities absolutely without rail service; labor depends upon it for a new mobility in seeking employment; farmers use one out of every four motortrucks and nearly one out of every five passenger cars. Two-thirds of all motorcars are owned by individuals earning an annual income of less than $3000."

Discussing the growing importance of taxation on highway users, Mr. Sloan said it had been estimated that 11 per cent of all taxes from all sources in the United States last year was paid by the highway user. The tax burden increased "practically without interruption," he said, from $222,000,000 in 1919 to $1,170,000,000 in 1933.

[Further details of Mr. Sloan's report will be found on the financial pages of the Monitor.]

Orders Spell Music To Dress Salesmen

"I'm going to push your line of better dresses. Women are really beginning to buy now and they want good materials with plenty of style. Here's an order for you!"

Those are the sweet words salesmen who have weathered a long "dry season" in the dress goods and ready-made dress trades are beginning to hear, according to Mr. Arthur Frederick Powers of Dorchester, who has been in the business for more than 20 years. Merchants who last year hesitated to stock even the cheapest lines of goods are now requesting early delivery. They remember last year when they hung back too long and were unable to obtain stock at the last minute.

"During the last three weeks I did more business than I did in all of February and March of last year," Mr. Powers declared, pointing out that on an average, week for week, his business has increased 60 per cent in number of dresses sold and more than 75 per cent on dollar sales because of the trend to better materials.

Newton Aids Workers By Using Hand Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., April 2—Hand labor with primitive tools is Newton's answer to the problem of reducing the number of unemployed men. This city and the Federal Government are coöperating in construction of the Cold Springs Swamp Playground, a two-year project.

Labor on the playground has been entirely by hand, although dirt is hauled by motortrucks, and at the start of the work a steam shovel was employed for excavation. The site, a 24-acre tract between Newton Highlands and Waban, was bought by the city several years ago. When the Mayor's Relief Committee was formed, work of leveling the hilly ground and draining a mosquito-breeding swamp was started.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Galleries

The exhibition of flower paintings shown currently at Grace Horne's Galleries is an agreeable change. There has been an abundance of still-life displays this season, but invariably they have been the work of one person who dwelt over and over again upon one idiom. At Grace Horne's Gallery there are pictures by about a dozen artists of different nationalities and varying modes. The diversity promotes interest, for the onlooker appreciates how variable are the possibilities of portraying a subject. That the depth of perception, the quality of the personality of the artist are revealed there is no doubt, a flower is as good an instrument of expression as any to relate the moods and fancies, the vivacity and passivity of painters. That the flower is a thing of beauty in itself is a help, though not a necessity.

We note in the designation of nationalities that there is a Roumanian, a German, an Englishman, a Russian, a Bulgarian. We note how friendly the nations are in pictures, how with their respective racial accents and preferences, one for the conventional, another for the Impressionistic, another for the naturalistic, there is withal a common note—to wit, the concentrated and enthusiastic effort toward expression.

From a meticulously-drawn lady's slipper, through mimosa, nasturtiums, begonias and carnations to primroses and Indian pipes range the subjects, some handled with noteworthy distinction, all meriting notice. The exhibits prove more interesting individually than they do in the ensemble. Collectively somehow they strike a rather dark and ominous note, contrasting with the gay and fruity tones of an exhibition in an adjoining gallery.

Shown simultaneously are some excellent reproductions of washes by that French graphic wit, Constantin Guys. The concise characterization of proud, haughty folk—the turn of the chin, the swish of the ruffled garments, the beauty of their horses—provided Guys with subject matter. He is of the fold of Degas and Lautrec.

D. A.

Hoover, at Chicago, Says Trip Is 'Visit'

CHICAGO, April 2 (AP)—Citizen Herbert Hoover is no longer a source of news—so he says.

The former President, before boarding a train last night for his Palo Alto, Calif., home, turned to reporters and smiled. "Sorry, boys, there's no news. I'd like to give you a good story, but there isn't anything to tell. There are no politics in my visit. I have just had a nice trip and visited a lot of old friends."

Asked for his opinion of Democratic policies in Washington, he replied: "I haven't anything to say on public questions now. I had enough to say about them for a long time." Friends described the former President's leisurely automobile journey to Chicago as just a "gypsy trip" to visit personal friends. Shortly after his arrival Saturday night, Mr. Hoover went into a conference with Republican leaders and spent much of Sunday with them.

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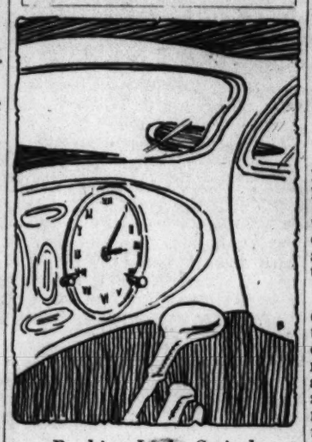
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Parking-Light Switch

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE march of progress has given us another automobile appliance that should be welcome—a time-controlled parking-light switch. The dashboard clock may be set for any hour the driver chooses; then the mechanism may be depended upon to switch on the lights automatically; and if the car is left out all night it will turn them off at the designated hour in the morning. The inventor is A. G. McCohl of Evanston, Ill., who has recently received U. S. Patent No. 1946226 on this convenience for motorists.

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

Be patient ever with the powerful.—*Lope de Vega.*

Nothing is more dangerous than a friend without discretion; even a prudent enemy is preferable.—*La Fontaine.*

Men do not make their homes unhappy because they have genius, but because they have not enough genius; a mind and sentiments of a higher order would render them capable of seeing and feeling all the beauty of domestic ties.—*Wordsworth.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness.—*Addison.*

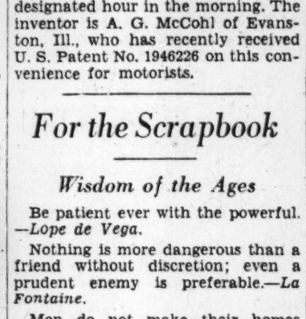
Speak the language of the company you are in: speak it purely, and unlarded with any other.—*Chesterfield.*

Beauty is truth, truth beauty,—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.
—*Keats.*

And I smiled to think God's greatness flowed around our incompleteness,
Round our restlessness His rest.
—*E. B. Browning.*

I do not know what I may appear to the world; but to myself, I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.—*Isaac Newton.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 143



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1.—Either of two small rivers in Latvia.
3.—Pronoun.
5.—Quick to learn.
6.—Possesses.
8.—Let it stand.
9.—River in Bohemia.
11.—Those who abandon a service without leave.
13.—It expresses negation.
14.—Finest.
20.—Persian fairy.
21.—One of the Great Lakes.
22.—In addition.
23.—Rodent.
24.—Symbol for tin.
25.—Steamship (abbr.).

Down

1.—Mimics.
2.—Earnest thought.
3.—American poet (poss.).
4.—Comfort.
5.—Consumed.
7.—A varying weight of India.
8.—Aberdeen is in northeastern part of this state (abbr.).
10.—Rupees (abbr.).
12.—Decay.
14.—Pages (abbr.).
15.—To soak flax.
16.—God of love.
17.—Ages.
18.—Rest.
19.—Symbol for tellurium.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The "triangle tragedies" in the yellow press have done much to prejudice the public against newspapers. The better newspapers play up the socially constructive, print only that which is fit to print, and seek to elevate and educate while they interest and entertain.

"The enormous sums required to operate a newspaper good enough to meet the increasingly exacting demands of readers and advertisers make necessary the most efficient and most highly developed organization," explained Frank E. Gannett in 1930. "That is apparently found in the chain idea," he added. "The newspaper chain, as I see it, was inevitable."

Your Camera

Exposure for Moving Objects

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THERE are three important factors to be considered in photographing moving objects: the rapidity of movement, the angle of view, and the speed of the shutter. Since we are not presuming that our readers have high-speed shutters, suggestions will be confined to what results may be expected from the familiar inexpensive cameras.

Obviously, if one were to make a picture of an object moving directly toward, or away from, the camera, the effect of movement would be less evident than if the picture were made so that the movement was at right angles to the camera, which would be ruinous.

The slowest movement that the amateur would attempt would probably be that of a man walking, and to stop movement, the exposure would have to be about one-fortieth of a second. This is figured at a distance of 25 feet from the camera. At 50 feet, the exposure could be doubled, and at 100 feet, quadrupled.

A picture "head on" is not generally pleasing, so it will be necessary to work from a greater distance, and to photograph from an angle of perhaps 40 degrees, to obtain the best results. With fast-moving objects the angle may have to be more acute.

By selecting a viewpoint at such an angle, and making the exposure while the object is not too close, the amateur will find it possible to record many moving objects that are theoretically impossible.

If the amateur will expose a film under these two conditions and make notes, he will obtain a clear conception of what results he may expect in this use of his camera.

Betty Bee

Betty Bee's Cleanliness

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE has an abhorrence of dirt and disorder. Her house is scrupulously clean. Any dirt that may be brought in by her less careful brothers, the drones, is promptly removed. Watch, for a moment, the hive entrance. It will not be long before you will see Betty rush out to the edge of the landing platform with something in her mandibles. At the platform edge she literally casts her load into space and scampers swiftly back to her housecleaning.

Betty Bee's cleanliness is not confined to her housekeeping. Despite the stickiness of the commodity she collects and stores, you never find it upon her person.

There is one place where Betty is certain to accumulate foreign matter on her otherwise immaculate body, but one can scarcely call it dirt. The miller, busily grinding his grain, is coated with the dust of his calling. Not his clothes alone, but his hands, face, and even his hair, proclaim his vocation. When his day's work is completed, a bath and change of clothing remove the evidences of his calling. Wherein does this comparison fit Betty Bee, and how does she meet a very similar condition?

First First let us examine Betty Bee. She appears to be a downy little creature. Place her under a microscope and you will find her head and body covered with hair. All six of her legs have particularly heavy coverings of hair and, strangest of all, even her tongue is fringed with hair.

We have emphasized the cleanliness of Betty Bee. In the next article we shall learn the clever way she makes her toilet.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

YOU find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. Why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained if you never allow yourself to say anything gloomy.—L. M. CHILDS.

State Flower No. 25

Courtesy of Delaware State Board of Agriculture to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Delaware: Peach Blossom

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LIKE Maine, which chose the white pine cone for its emblem, with an eye to usefulness as well as beauty, Delaware literally "picked a peach." The bill to "legalize a certain flower as the floral emblem of the State of Delaware" was passed by the Legislature in May, 1895.

The peach tree is a native of China. Traveling Persians were the first to admire it and take specimens for planting in their own land. From there it was transplanted into Egypt and the Mediterranean countries. Rome helped to spread its growth throughout the Empire; and, when America was first settled peach trees were among the first orchard trees set out.

Today, America's peach crop ranks high among her orchard produce. It is second only to the apple in value, and Delaware raises a goodly crop. In view of the fact that Delaware farms are within 250 miles of one-third of the population of the United States, Diamond State farmers are sure of a good market.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

The Man From Jonesville

NOW there was among my Neighbors a man whose name was Smith, and he was from Jonesville. And he told me often of Jonesville, what a Lovely Place it was, and how every one who lived there was Happy and Virtuous, and how sorry he was that he ever had left there, and how he wanted to go back to Jonesville. And when the men in the city where I lived failed to clean the Snow off their Sidewalks, or the City Council indulged in Graft, or the children were Rude, or there was an Early Frost, he told me that Such Things did not happen in Jonesville.

And this continued for nigh unto Twenty Years; and the older he grew the more he talked about Jonesville. And I told him I hoped that when he went to his reward he would go to Jonesville.

Now it came to pass that he prospered, so that he retired from Business. And he sold his House and Lot in the City wherein I dwell, and went back to Jonesville that he might Spend his Last Years in Peace. And we all Bade him Farewell, with something of Sorrow, and Something of Relief.

And it came to pass that at the end of Six Months, he and his Wife moved back again, and bought back their Old House for a Thousand Dollars more than they sold it for. And they were Tenfold more Happy to get back than they had been to go away.

And it came to pass on an Evening that Keturah and I called on them, I said, Old Fellow, tell me on the Level, what was the matter with Jonesville.

And he said to me, Speak not to me of Jonesville, lest I do thee Harm. It is the toughest Joint this side of State's Prison. The dear people we knew have all passed away or moved away, and they who are in their places are Unneighborly and Snobbish. And they Tango and do other Outrageous Stunts, and their Kids are the Limit. We have come back to Dwell in the place where we have spent Twenty Happy Years, and we have but one favor to ask of our old Neighbors, and that is, that they never speak to us of Jonesville.

And as Keturah and I walked home, I spake to her, and said, Keturah.

And Keturah answered, I know what thou art about to say; and I suspected all the time that it would be just so.

And I said, There are many men and women who sigh for some Jonesville or other, who might be Decently Happy where they are if they would make it their business.

And Keturah said, Our Jonesville is right here.

And I said, Amen.

Brevities

San Diego Union: Some of the condemnation of Mr. Roosevelt's money plan arises from the fact that it is so much easier to condemn it than to figure out what it is.

Chelsea (Mass.) Record: They laughed when I sat down to play the modernistic piano. How was I to know it was only a bookcase?

Reader's Digest: It takes jacks or better to open a Pullman window

Dallas News: When silk gets too high, there is always a rayon of hope for the ladies.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

John the Baptist

JOHN the Baptist is to be carefully distinguished from John the Apostle (the son of Zebedee and brother of James). It is of interest to note that though both of the Baptist's parents—Zacharias and Elisabeth—were of priestly descent (Luke 1:5), he himself was a typical prophet (cf. Luke 1:17) and "the word of God came" to him (Luke 3:2) as it had to Jeremiah (1:4), Joel (1:1), and others.

Multitudes, many of whom were Pharisees and Sadducees, heard his preaching of repentance and accepted his baptism (Luke 3:7; Matt. 3:7). The period which elapsed between his baptism of the Wayshower, followed by the Baptist's imprisonment by Herod and his subsequent execution at the instigation of Herodias (Matt. 14:6-11), is not known exactly, though it is supposed to have been about two years in all.

John the Baptist was not, of course, the writer of the Fourth Gospel, which seems to have been composed more than 60 years after his passing.

In Lighter Vein

The Cheaper Method

It was a very dissatisfied tenant who approached the landlord of the new house.

"Look here," he said with some warmth, "that house I've just taken from you is horribly draughty. I've spent pounds and pounds on heating arrangements, but wherever I sit my hair is blown all over my head. Can't you do something about it?"

The landlord gravely shook his head, but there was a twinkle in his eye.

"I'm afraid not, sir," he replied. "But if I may make a suggestion, I think it would be easier and cheaper for you to get your hair cut."—*Answers.*

Right Place

It was during the World War. A patriotic woman, visiting a farm, noted a stalwart young man milking. "See here, young man! Why aren't you at the front?" she demanded.

"Well," said the milker, "I guess it's mostly because this cow ain't any different from any other!"

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

287

Having made a close

and intensive scrutiny

of the price situation

believe me when I tell

you that 15 pounds aren't

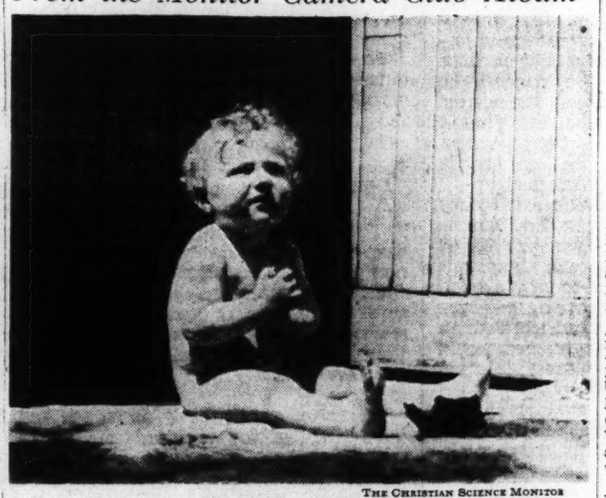
enough sugar for your

dollar, mine or anybody's

else

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

From the Monitor Camera Club Album



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HER PLACE IN THE SUN

Mrs. M. H. Thompson, West Chester, Penna., Happened Around Just in Time to "Snap" a Delightful Sun Bath, and She Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB for the Picture. One Dollar Is Paid for Pictures Accepted for Reproduction. Send Them to the Feature Editor.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Unto one of the least of these"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Hartford, Conn.

RECENTLY the writer was awaiting her turn at the counter of a large department store, while a pleasant-faced saleswoman was completing a transaction with a colored woman, whose daughter, about nine years old, had been intrusted with counting out the money for the purchase.

The saleswoman, on checking the amount, told the purchaser that 5 cents more was required.

The latter, embarrassed, turned to the little girl to ask "What kind of counting is that?" Then she proffered a bill in place of the various small coins constituting the original payment, which she herself counted. She then called the saleswoman's attention to the fact that the amount was really correct. The saleswoman, in a delightfully intimate and disarming way, turned to the little girl and said, "Will you please excuse me for making such a mistake? You are really much better at arithmetic than I am. I think I need you to come here and be my cashier!"

The little girl forgave her with a wide smile and a pleased twist of her shoulders. As the two left with the cheery "Please come and see us again," the mother's smile showed no misunderstanding or hurt feelings.

When the witness to the little incident expressed her appreciation of the tactful handling of the situation, as a furtherance of the spirit of understanding between the two races, the saleswoman acknowledged the thanks with the pleasant "That doesn't cost anything." It might be added that the second purchaser, lingering longer than originally intended, found several articles on the counter which she needed, and bought four times as much as she had planned.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Gingerbread Dolls

KNOWING how much children enjoy a gingerbread man, a young woman sought to add to her income by making these edible dolls for sale. Several kindergarten and primary teachers gave orders for enough for the entire classes. The gingerbread men were also in demand as favors for children's parties.

Mrs. Ella. H. H.

Parsley

TRYING to earn a little extra money during the school year, a boy planted parsley seed in the spring and tended it carefully, seeing that he had a number of well-developed plants in the fall. These he took up, placed in cans and in a sunny window, and kept them watered. Since parsley responds best when it is cut, he secured customers who paid him 5c to 10c a bunch, according to size, and earned a neat amount of pin money.

Mrs. Manuelle R. H.

Daily Anecdote

Gladstone

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

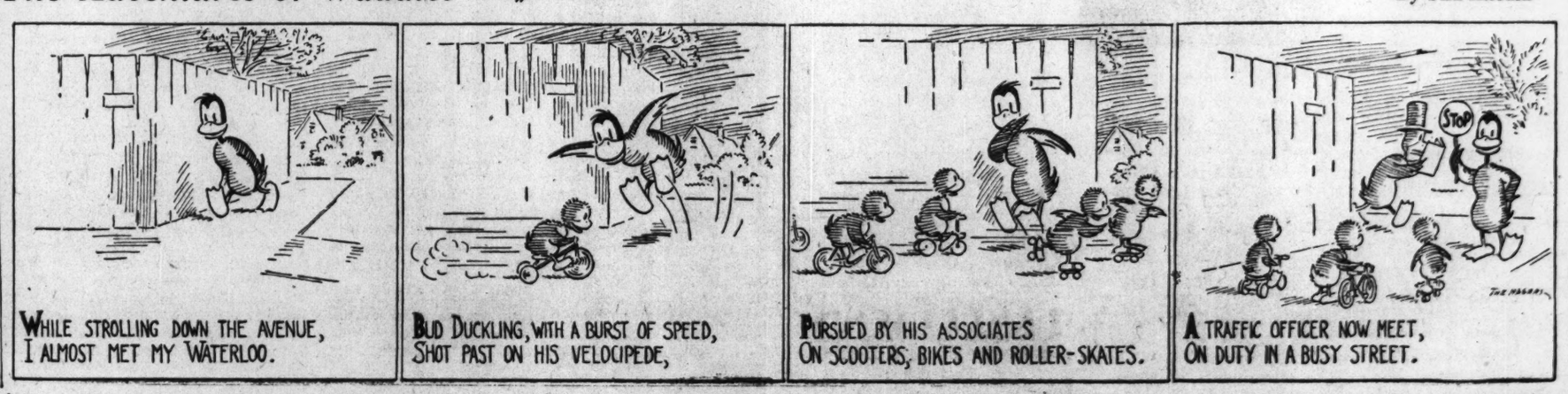
DURING one of the most strenuous periods of British political history, William E. Gladstone, England's "Grand Old Man," for almost half a century one of the most conspicuous figures in the government, found leisure to give a daily Latin lesson to one of his boys.

He was essentially a student, reveling in Dante, Aristotle, Augustine, Horace, and Virgil. He was over 80 years old when he lectured on Homer to the Oxford Union, and completed his translation of the Odes of Horace on the day of his retirement, in 1894. With French and German literature, as well as contemporary English, he was well acquainted.

In his book "Mr. Gladstone," Walter Phelps Hall states, "History acclaims him, with the possible exception of Arthur James Balfour, the most cultured Prime Minister who has ever headed a British government."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Traffic Control*

By THE HAGERS


WHILE STROLLING DOWN THE AVENUE, I ALMOST MET MY WATERLOO.
BUD DUCKLING, WITH A BURST OF SPEED, SHOT PAST ON HIS VELOCIPEDE,
PURSUED BY HIS ASSOCIATES ON SCOOTERS, BIKES AND ROLLER-SKATES.
A TRAFFIC OFFICER NOW MEET, ON DUTY IN A BUSY STREET.
STOP

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Favoring Nations

SECRETARY CORDELL HULL has explained that the new tariff powers to negotiate bilateral agreements for which President Roosevelt is applying do not mean the renunciation of the most-favored-nation clause. The action of the House in passing the Administration's reciprocal tariff bill on Thursday gives the President's plan more immediate importance. To most people bilateral treaties and the famous clause are incompatible. For what is the idea back of a bilateral trade treaty? Clearly to make an exclusive deal between two countries whereby they exchange tariff favors. Yet if they have most-favored-nation clauses in all their commercial treaties they must pass on the favors to all other nations.

There are several ways out of the impasse. One way can best be explained by a purely hypothetical example. Suppose that there is a trade agreement between Soviet Russia and the United States. Suppose, also, that both have most-favored-nation treaties with third parties. Soviet Russia offers to cut its duties on automobiles in return for a cut in American duties on caviar.

Would either of these nations care if third-party nations insisted that in the American market their caviar should enter at the reduced duties or that in the Russian market their automobiles should enter at the reduced duties? Not at all. The reason is that there is no competition with Russian caviar and that American automobile manufacturers are very confident that they can compete with the automobile products of other countries.

All that both sides want is an opening. They don't care very much whether that opening is equally available to others. Hence the value of a bilateral treaty would not be destroyed by the most-favored-nation clause.

No nation wishes to relax its hold on the clause. It is a kind of insurance that they will not be left out in the cold when favors are handed out. But it has several forms and each form has several interpretations. That is why the subject is vested with so much confusion. That, also, is why of late years there has been so much negotiation of bilateral agreements, without any renunciation of the clause.

The United States is party to forty-eight treaties or agreements containing these clauses. Yet it was able to negotiate an agreement with Colombia. On America's side bananas and coffee were kept on the free list. Clearly this is no departure from the clause. For *all* bananas, *all* coffee are kept on the free list. But to make *sure* her market for these products would not be restricted by new American tariffs Colombia was willing to grant tariff favors to American manufactured goods.

The American interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause is called the unconditional form. Its rigidity has often been exemplified. For instance, some nations, such as those along the Danube, think that they ought to be allowed to exchange favors among themselves without having to pass them on. The United States used to object to such an interpretation. Britain did, too. This is one reason that a Danubian understanding has been held up.

But American policy now reveals a tendency toward the conditional interpretation. This is that the nation seeking the favors exchanged between two countries must make equivalent concessions. Britain had been coming around to this. Under the old interpretation, the arguments promised by the Danubian accord which Premier Mussolini has just engineered would encounter difficulty. The new interpretation would give them a new validity.

The clause still stands as a bulwark against unfair practices in international relations. But its toning down provides the impetus to a national tariff system in place of the one which was being frozen by the fear that any favors would have to be generalized without compensation. Now we shall have bilateral treaties. But they will encourage multilateral concessions, and it is only by such concessions that the world can become a fairly free trading market.

This is, of course, Secretary Hull's great hope. He does not want to compartmentalize the world. He wants to see it linked together in a fuller and richer life.

Pass the Machine Gun Bill

SO MUCH talk has taken place about controlling the sale of machine guns in the United States that some persons may have the impression it has been done. True, a helpful clause has been included in the NRA code of firearms manufacturers, but this reaches only a small part of the problem. Further action in regard not only to machine guns but also to revolvers and other weapons of gangland is an imperative next step in the war on crime in the United States.

A bill to this end is pending before a subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee. It is the Ashurst bill introduced at the request of the Attorney-General. It would forbid any importer, manufacturer or other person to dispose of a machine gun, pistol, revolver, sawed-off shotgun, gun silencer or blackjack except on a written order carrying revenue stamps and showing the name, address, fingerprints and photograph of the purchaser.

For enforcement purposes probably the most important section of the bill is not that relating to sale and recording of weapons but one which makes it unlawful for any person to receive, obtain possession of, or conceal any firearm or machine gun which has been disposed of in violation of the sale provisions. This would make the mere possession of a stolen or smuggled weapon a crime subject to the penalties of the act, and the weapon would be seized and forfeited.

A further provision would make it unlawful to send or carry a firearm or machine gun across any state or territorial boundary except by permit. A person found in possession of a firearm would be presumed to have violated this section unless he could prove otherwise or had been resident for sixty days in the state where arrested—this striking at the roving gangster. It would also be unlawful to dispose of a machine gun except with the consent of the commissioner of internal revenue.

This is good and needed legislation. The police should have the benefit of the powers it would give in coping with gun toters and underworld killers. But it will do no good while it merely rests on the calendar of Congress. It should be speedily reported by the committee and enacted into law. Every day its adoption is hastened may mean lives saved.

Planning for the State

PROSPECTS of long-time planning of public improvements, with widespread social and economic benefits, appear brighter day by day, thanks to the eagerness with which the states are lining up behind the National Planning Board's program. This calls for a board in each state to prepare a state program. Such program, it is recommended, should begin with a study looking toward more economic land use, another looking toward the "integration" of the transportation systems within the state, and a third which actually outlines what public improvements should be undertaken within the next ten years.

As it develops into a full-fledged state planning program, however, it may take in many other items. The national board has suggested the possible broadening of plans to include mass housing, distribution of industries, conservation of natural resources, water-power development, fiscal programs and reorganization of local government units.

A year ago the state was looked upon as the "backward element" in the planning movement. Many city planning commissions had been established, and some regional ones, but the states had not yet taken much initiative in this direction. Since Dec. 1 the New Deal, with a single sweeping stroke, has gone a long way toward correcting this. The National Planning Board, one of the many new agencies at Washington, decided to stimulate state planning. It offered technical assistance to every state which provided a state board, and CWA workers were also made available for use on state planning studies, with the result that thirty states have established state planning boards.

As state planning is viewed by governmental experts it has almost unlimited possibilities, paving the way for greater foresight in matters relating to the development of the state. Legislators and other state officials are usually so occupied with affairs of the moment that they do not have the time to look ahead. Yet the desirability of doing this is generally admitted.

With so many states becoming definitely pledged to a planning program a national planning structure is taking form. With the national board at Washington as central coördinator, with the state and city or regional commissions in their own fields, the whole country will be covered. On this framework can be built a national plan by which government will be renovated so that men are made more certain of jobs, and the taxpayer gets more for his money.

Here is a challenge. The machinery has been, or is being provided. Its products depend largely on operatives' imagination and foresight.

Thirty-Hour Work Week

AFTER weeks devoted to congressional hearings, the bill proposing a thirty-hour work week for all American industry has been reported favorably out of committee and now awaits legislative action. Although a shorter work week has the indorsement of most thinking persons, a rigid standard set by law seems not the best method of attainment. Instead, each code authority should arrange for its own industry the shortest feasible set of hours.

Industries vary greatly as to the influence upon them of the working time. At one extreme, workers are mere attendants upon machinery; in this case, the efforts of workers have slight effect upon output, for it is the machine that determines results. Consequently output is almost directly proportional to the hours that the machines operate; shorter hours lead to lessened production at higher overhead costs. At the other extreme, workers alone determine how much is turned out; this is true of both manual workers and some varieties of workers using machinery. Hence shorter hours can be compensated for by closer application so that final output is not decreased in proportion to the cut in hours. Other industries and jobs fall between these extremes.

Again, some industries are continuous. In such cases a system using four shifts of workers at six hours can sometimes produce more goods at less cost than three shifts at eight hours. This is so because operatives can maintain a speedier pace for shorter periods than long; also because losses of time for lunch periods or other purposes are eliminated. But other industries are not adapted to continuous operation, for they lack markets for the extra products, or are located where the labor supply even in these times is insufficient to furnish four shifts.

Moreover, to a few industries a thirty-hour week is only slightly less than they have hitherto worked, while for other industries a sudden imposition by law of a thirty-hour week would mean a drastic reduction from former practices. Finally, a law fixing work time is only as good as its administration; a hostile executive can almost nullify a law by indifferent laxity toward offenders.

An inelastic law, then, would have greatly differing effects in different industries, and would be unjust because inequitable. To let each code authority arrange its own shortest feasible hours is a better plan. But if this power is permitted to rest with the code authorities, labor must have a place equal to employers at the council table. The real reason why petition is made for a legal definition of the work day is that organized employers never have been able to see any practicality or reason for a shorter work period than the one to which they were accustomed. Employers need the goad of the labor viewpoint.

Beware of Jokes

REVIVAL in the epigrammatic art is predicted by a London writer. It is true that in these days of omnibus volumes, it is common enough to see a molehill of sense expanded into a mountain of print, whereas, of course, the epigram contracts mountains into molehills. For that reason it would appear to afford an ideal means of expression to a civilization which is often in a hurry. To read "War and Peace" or "Anthony Adverse" implies almost unlimited leisure; but one can get the substance of a dozen epigrams on a short bus ride.

But if the future holds a flood of epigrams ready to be released, are they likely to be good ones? It is hinted that the chief danger which lies about the English or American epigrammatist is the feeling that he must always be funny. Perpetual striving after humor can soon become tedious, and the dullest of styles is one which is invariably "bright." But absence of humor is not an infallible recipe for epigram, and such English epigrams as are serious somehow fail to achieve the highest excellence open to them. Why is this?

Of modern epigrammatists the most famous is probably Sir William Watson, and his best-known exercise in this line is his widely admired

> Forget not, brother singer! that though Prose
> Can never be too truthful or too wise,
> Song is not truth nor wisdom, but the rose
> Upon Truth's lips, the light in Wisdom's eyes.

This studied lusciousness of phrase illustrates the danger into which the non-humorous English epigram often falls. Greek epigrams, incised on monuments, were monumental and incisive in style. One hopes that the revival of epigram, if it comes, will lead to the recapture of something of this severe and classic quality.

The Casual Day

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S Professor Borget should be warned. Otherwise he soon may be permanently disillusioned by men's apparent ingratitude. There are understandable reasons why they will seem ungrateful for his promise that organic chemistry will produce a superman, perhaps sooner than nature.

We, for one, should like to know what being a superman implies. Does it mean we should also be a super-handyman-around-the-house, for instance, a super-answerer of unnecessary questions, or of wrong-number ringers who seem to specialize on our telephone?

Will organic chemistry make us a super-salary-maker, or a super-maker-of-ends-to-meet?

Will it make us a super-superman, or just one of a crowd of quite ordinary and therefore not noticeably "super" supermen?

Will it make us a super-seat-getter on the trolley car, or a super-seat-giver-up? A super-goer-into-the-theater-late, or a super-riser-please at said theater for other super-steppers-on-not-so-super-feet?

Will it make us a superman even if we don't want to be? Or will it make us want to be? And in either case, won't we become rather super-helpless about it all?

Yes, Professor Borget should be warned. There are understandable reasons why we and others may for a while seem like a lot of super-ingrates.

Without Apology

I'm not afraid of ridicule,
I'll write an ode to Spring,
I'll join the flowers-bowers school
With birds a'twittering.

I'll write of youth in leafy lanes,
Of April sun and showers,
Quite unrepentant of the pains
To potentates and powers.

Though they may scorn these folderols,
Are Spring songs more demeaning
Than gloves and suits and parasols
And orgies of Spring cleaning?

A poet's happy with his ode,
Nor is he left so flat
As purses going down the road
With Easter coat and hat.

Now, please, all joking quite apart,
Is Spring a thing to buy?
Or is it quick'ning of the heart
In field and tree and sky?

E. E. C. S.

THE CASUAL WEEK

The President goes off to sea to get some rest and get some fishes, while Congress woos the "vets" despite the stated presidential wishes. The circus opens with a roar; with joy the youngsters run to find it. We hope that now it's here once more, spring surely can't be far behind it. Two chemists introduce a plan to operate a novel notion; they positively state they can draw gold and silver from the ocean. A most fantastic statement claims (it really somehow won't pass muster) that secret communistic aims are harbored by each young Brain-Truster. P. W.

An American artist has declared that he would not give more than twopence each for the statues in London. A Londoner reports to the Casual Day editor that the offer is receiving careful consideration.

Congress may give Dr. Wirt a chance to talk. Just another example of the unprecedented willingness of that body to give up privileges that it once seemed to consider exclusively its own.

The Athens of Mankind

By SYDNEY A. CLARK

THREE cities of the Old World have become figures of speech familiar to all mankind and perhaps especially to the New World, which looks upon them through a haze of romance. They are Athens. Rome and Paris. What American state is without an Athens County, a Rome post village or a Paris Junction? Before checking up this matter in a gazetteer, I assumed that Paris would lead in numbers, but to my surprise I found that the French capital was clearly outpointed by Athens, which easily topped the three. There are twenty-five Athenses in the United States of sufficient importance to warrant a gazetteer listing, and numberless cities and towns from Boston, Massachusetts, to the rawest little university town of the Midwest delight to style themselves the Athens of this or that section.

In the Old World, too, the name of Athens is frequently invoked. Cordova is the Athens of Spain, Edinburgh the Athens of Scotland, and Copenhagen the Athens of the North. The writers of tourist folders use the name *ad libitum*, applying it to any city in any part of the world which contains a university and professes a love of learning.

With all this in mind one's curiosity is aroused as to the present estate of the Athens of Greece, the original Athens. Is it anything more than a figure of speech? The answer, I am convinced by what I have witnessed, is "Yes." Athens has vindicated its selection as capital. Its inhabitants number three-quarters of a million. Its republican government is making prodigious effort to steady down and win success. Modern improvements of every sort are making the city almost unrecognizable to those who visited it before the war. New construction is in evidence in every quarter.

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On my latest visit to the Greek capital I was seated in a barber's chair, gazing absently into the mirror when I saw therein, unmistakably, the features of my college Greek professor. I bided my time until the next barber had him in his power. Vivid memories crowded my mind of better-forgotten recitations, examinations, Hellenic heartburnings of all sorts. Just how should I revenge myself for the complexities of the Greek aorist, for instance, and the bothersome iota subscript which I felt to be somehow the professor's fault?

I waited for a suitable moment when the clippers were quiescent and exclaimed nonchalantly:

"Good morning, professor."

The thrill that comes once in a lifetime is to meet one's Greek professor on Attic soil and never feel a quiver of the old apprehension. After the first luxury of behaving quite badly before my professor I settled down to the solid pleasure of seeing Athens under his expert guidance. Together we went to every part of the city and its vicinity, to the Greek University, to the American College, to the refugee city of Kokkinia, to the newer suburban districts where tasteful villas are rising by hundreds, to the Phalerons, Old and New, to the Acropolis, of course, several times.

The traffic congestion in the main parts of Athens is eloquent proof of the astonishing forward surge of this capital in material ways. In 1914 there were actually only 226 motor cars in all Greece. Today a traffic count has shown 1420 vehicles passing a single busy point in Athens in one hour.

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Other indications of the new ambition are seen on every hand, the most notable being the bringing of water to Athens. Never has any great city been in more dire need of this elemental necessity. It used to be said jokingly that the Queen debated each morning whether she should take her bath that day or have her cup of tea. And in the houses and hotels where running water was theoretically installed it was always a question whether the water would really run or the faucet merely sputter a few drops and then give up with a sigh. But a New York engineering concern built the Marathon Dam, the only marble-faced dam in the world, and bored a tunnel through Mount Parnes to bring to Athens the blessing of unlimited pure water.

The city of Pericles does not, in its rush toward material development, forget its Golden Age. Arrangements are being worked out, or have perhaps already been completed, for the American School of Classic Learning to undertake the excavation of a part of the old Agora of Athens. But authorities are torn between scholastic and economic exigencies. Priceless finds probably will be made. But thousands will be dispossessed from their homes, say others, and this is no time to do it, with hundreds of thousands even now not properly housed.

Thus intelligent people are honestly divided into two camps. The magnificent past is too great an asset to be slighted. Yet merchants do not buy and sell on a basis of past glory. Perhaps the solution for Athens is to give her past temporarily to humanity to be held in trust while she devotes every bit of her energy to being the capital of New Greece.

Spring and Higher Pay Bring Cheer to Capital

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU,
1287 National Press Building, April 2

SPRING is thrice welcome in Washington! Through weeks of unusually cold weather and snow, Washingtonians have anxiously awaited balmy days when sightseers would again wander in and out of public buildings, youngsters would roll their Easter eggs on the White House lawn, and the famed Japanese cherry blossoms would burst forth in a delicate pink haze in Potomac Park.

President Roosevelt grew tired of waiting for Spring. The silvery Florida fish with the flippant tail that he has mounted on the wall opposite his desk enticed him away last week and he intends to stay until time for the newspaper correspondents' Gridiron Club dinner the end of this week. He was saved from what would have been an "embarrassing moment" when the Senate and House turned against him on the veterans' compensation and federal employees' pay increase. When he returns things will be looking up.

Despite the fact that the President did not want them to have it, the government workers are happy over their partial pay-cut restoration. Their pleasure pervades the city. They are already spending money in anticipation of their enlarged checks on April 15 A pay raise awaits the President himself if his conscience allows him to take it. His planners, who have worked on while he was away, will have more complete details ready for him on a new extensive housing campaign, loans to private industry, and the export-import banks.

But best of all, it will be Spring and Spring is what the President has been wishing, waiting and hoping for. Spring has been counted on as a turning point in the recovery program.

Strange as it may seem, the President will be glad to see Spring because it will mean that more of the Government's money will be spent. The money that left the Treasury in the last three months was far less than President Roosevelt had hoped. Of all the recovery agencies the Farm Credit Administration alone spent as much as the President wanted. The Public Works Administration is furthest behind in its expenditures and therefore, the President knows, is not doing its full share in the long pull up the hill.

Warm weather will make it possible for men to get out and move the public works program along. Relief rolls will decrease as outdoor work opens up, farm laborers find demands for their services, as requests for fuel and clothing subside and as home gardens are started. The Government is serving notice this year that it will not give food to people who can but won't start a garden.

* * *

There has been comment that President Roosevelt broke traditions when he went away for a vacation while Congress was in session. Mrs. Roosevelt said one day that her family strongly believes in tradition—if the tradition seems of any value. If the President found one last week he thought could be discarded, another presented itself today that has been whole-heartedly adopted by the entire White House family even down to "Sistie" and "Buzzie." It was the annual Easter Monday egg-rolling festival on the White House lawn that has been carried on for so many Administrations that its origin is hazy.

In honor of the bunny hero of Anna Roosevelt Dall's recent book for children, hundreds of youngsters have named their furry pets this year "Scamper." Because of their marked resemblance to the little boy and girl who led "Scamper" to lively adventures in the stately White House, "Sistie" and "Buzzie" were surrounded by a new glamour. Mrs. Roosevelt took personal interest in getting the grounds ready for the egg-rollers today. She says the fête reminds her of Spring on the Champs Elysées in Paris and has wished that she might have some Punch and Judy shows that the French youngsters enjoy so much.

In the absence of her husband, Mrs. Roosevelt has been busy the last week playing President. She made speeches, accepted Cedars of Lebanon from Syria, lilies from Bermuda, opened the Amaryllis show, attended Easter services and she pronounced it an "easy week." When she was at home she granted the request of high-school sightseers to shake hands with them. The crowds of these boys and girls who roll into the capital each Spring now testify that a trip to Washington is becoming a part of the regular curriculum of many schools. This year, in spite of bad weather, the influx of sightseers has greatly increased, according to the White House policemen who click off each visitor on a little instrument in palms of their hands.

* * *

When the cherry trees will bloom is still an uncertainty. Forecasting experts now say April 19, just in time for the annual migration here of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who set their date to commemorate the beginning of the American revolution. Their meeting this year promises fireworks with possible reverberations of their famous "blacklist" of several years ago. A small group of militant members are accusing Mrs. Russell William Magna, president-general, of "pacifist" leanings. Mrs. Magna, who has stressed patriotic educational work rather than governmental policy, is said to have 90 per cent of the national membership on her side.

With Russia recognized and its Ambassador and his staff settled down—ironically enough—in three of the most palatial mansions in this country (the old imperial embassy building and the Leiter Mansion here; and in the showy house of Ruth Pratt in New York) the D. A. R.'s battle against the Soviet has lost ground, but the Government's naval policy still offers them opportunity for activity.

The Russians aren't the only ones moving this Spring. The new Post Office Department building, third section of the federal triangle to be occupied, is opening this week. Its space is already well booked. New Deal agencies are expanding so rapidly they constantly push other offices from building to building. Taxi drivers can't keep up with the changes. The telephone book is out of date. The only really authoritative information can be had at the new United States information office just opened by Frank Walker's National Emergency Council. But no one need be ashamed of his ignorance or confusion! The other day a newspaper reporter asked Relief Administrator Hopkins about the NEC housing program.

"'NEC'? Never heard of it," Hopkins retorted.

"But you're a member of it," remonstrated the reporter. "National Emergency Council."

Hopkins threw back his head and laughed. "Don't you tell Frank Walker," he said.

Mary Hornaday

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Planning for Security

MAKING a clearing in a forest, building a log cabin, planting grain, digging a well, spinning, weaving, and so on look simple and easy to us at this distance. At least, they made a very definite and clear-cut program for pioneers to carry out. Today, a lot of us do not see the job ahead so clearly. The pioneer could get along with little money, but he had to put plenty of intelligence, energy, physical strength and moral courage into his work. Today, we seem more dependent upon money and forget that the other requirements are the same as ever.

It is still necessary to have a plan and a sense of direction. The plan may require more coöperation with fellow men than did the pioneer's. It may call for more enlightened leadership. But certainly we need not feel baffled and resigned to drifting just because our problem has changed along with other social changes since the pioneer's day.—*Butte* (Mont.) *Post.*